# NATIONALIE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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> For the National Era. THE DREAMER.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

Blow life's most fearful tempest, blow, And make the midnight wild and rough My soul shall battle with you now-I've been a dreamer long enough

Open, O sea, a darker path, Dash to my lips the angry spray; The tenth wave of thy fiercest wrath Were nothing to my strength to-day

Though floating onward listlessly, When pleasant breezes softly blew, My spirit, with the adverse sea, Wake, soul of mine, and be thou strong;

Thou hast unnerved my arm too long, For I have sat and mused for hours Of havens that I yet should see,

Of winding paths of pleasant flowers, Forgetful of the storms that come, Of winds that dig the ocean grave, And sharp reefs hidden by the foam

That drifts like blossoms on the wave Forgetful, too, that he who guides Must have a firm and steadfast hand. lf e'er his vessel safely rides Through storm and breakers to the land.

Idly and listless drifting on, Feeding my fancy all the while, As lovesick dreamers feed upon The honeyed sweetness of a smile.

Fool that I was-ay! Folly's mock-To think not, in those pleasant hours, How barks have foundered on the rock. And drifted past the isles of flowers Yet well it were, if, roused to feel.

But courage still: for whether now Or rough or smooth life's ocean seems To-day my soul records her vow, Hereafter I am done with dreams!

The quick, sharp grating of the keel

# LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

SATURDAY FORENOON, Nov. 2, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

Crossing from the Battery gates, (see how they have lately been slushing them and the iron fence, till they glisten, with a mixture of grease and lampblack.) allow me to remind you that this is the old historical neighborhood of Manhattan. This light-painted brick house on the corner-a drinking place now, the "Washington"-was erewhile the colonial palace of the last English Governors. Ah! if its venerable walls could speak, what tales might they tell!

Opposite us is the old Bowling Green, oval in shape, and its new fountain already discolored and dirty-green. For my part, I don't hesitate to say that I liked better the careless, massively piled rocks, first put there, down which the water used to fall and spatter; beautiful to see. This present is a Frenchified baby-house affair.

The biggest trees of the Bowling Green, as you may notice, are going fast-life has been but just flickering in them for some years. The great fire swept into their limbs and verdure, like a

irocco; and they have never been themselves e. It is a great pity; they acted as a sort of link between us of the present and the people of eighty years since. But the old iron fence is still standing—the same fence that surrounded the Green when the leaden statue of George III was put up inside. If you notice closely, you will see that the large iron posts which occur at intervals, all have their tops broken off. That was done when news of the skirmish at Lexington first came to New York. It was done by the "Liberty Boys," with cold chisels, in the night. For those tops bore a royal crown, and the King's

Passing upward: these large, fine houses, most of them with corners, like elbows, sticking out into the streets, are boarding-houses, or hotels Some of them are indeed superb; Delmonico's for instance. See, inside there, those dark-faced men, with enormous moustaches; see the palace like ornaments, and furniture, and the velvet and gold paper on the walls. These are new edifices, mmensurate with the value of a locality here the great fire having crossed to this side of the street, and cleared the way for them. Still onward a block, a few of the old brick houses remain; stiff and forlorn and strange they look now-the remnants of the Knickerbocker families clinging to them yet, however, and preserving every time-honored appearance, for a while, but it cannot last a long while. Fashion has warehouses. On the opposite side, they are such now, almost without exception. And on this left look through the doors; you can hardly see to auld lang syne. Many a pleas the other end of the long stretch of these extensive stores.

Here, on this corner, but a few seasons since stood Grace Church, where Malibran first captivated the public ear. Before us spreads talltopped Trinity, sombre, sulky, and proud, gazing down Wall street. The tomb-yard around is rich with the decayed mortality of many a high New York name. There lies Hamilton, borne to his last home, amid excited friends, and with muttered wishes for revenge against his deadly enemy. There is the grave of Lawrence, the pink of naval chivalry—one of a small band whose magnificent manliness and courage go far to resive emanation of our Government. Under broad flat tombstones around, moulders the dust of many of the earliest of the Cavaliers, the Royalists, and the regular churchmen of times long agone. For this spot has been sacred from the virginity of the island. It has never been used for any other than devotional purposes, or as a resting. other than devotional purposes, or as a resting-place for the dead. Even now, at long intervals, the heavy pecuniary mulet which a statute of our city government requires for all burials within the municipal limits, is paid in behalf of some the municipal limits, is paid in behalf of some one who has yearned to be laid away in that solomn ground. Some time since, strolling down Broadway, I stepped in to see the reason of a large company gathered silently in the ground, two or three of them weeping; and found that they had just buried a young married lady there.

We begin to come, now, amid the press and bustle of the street. Every shop window is a rich mine of observation, atudy, and thought.

The New Year Evening Past, about Jenny

Broadway, I stepped in to see the resson of a large company gathered silently in the ground, two or three of them weeping; and found that they had just buried a young married lady there.

We begin to come, now, amid the press and bustle of the street. Every shop window is a rich mine of observation, study, and thought. You may see in them the most beautiful and costly fabrics—nearly everything, in a material sense, of newspapers, shall be answered next week.

House, the most succe.

For the rest of the distance we are to travely for any description, (is not what I have given much it for another letter.

The New York Evening Post, about Jenny Lind, and my opinion of "printed enthusiasm" in newspapers, shall be answered next week.

Paumanok.

splendidly bound in Russia, Morocco, or substan tial calf. Some large quartos are laid open, ex-posing finely drawn and colored engravings. There posing finely drawn and colored engravings. There is one with Scottish costumes—there another of Egyptian autiquities. In one window we behold, through the almost impalpable glass, myriads of articles of cutlery and bone and ivory work—all imaginable sizes, from the stalwart broadaxe, with keen and polished edge, to the tiniest lancet or needle-pointed piercer. Here is a fashionable hatter's, whose ample show, as we see beyond, is simplified in front to the extent of three slender stands—one bearing a hat that purports to be the stands—one bearing a hat that purports to be the "London fashion," another the "Paris fashion," and the third, raised a trifle higher, "the New and the third, raised a trifle higher, "the New York fashion." You see those clerks and salesmen inside, how busy they are with the retail customers, who seem awkward enough as they scrutinize themselves in the glass. (Truly is there, on this wide earth, any position where a man looks more ridiculous than when trying to fit himself with a new hat? unless it be running feartisells after acid that it blows of his head of

frantically after said hat, if blown off his head by a sudden gust of wind.) Here are some large stores, exclusively for wares of gutta percha—that wonderfully ductile of substances. Of it are made garments to over-clothe one from the storm, life-boats to save the wrecked mariner at sea, picture frames, banda-ges for machinery, rings for infants, cutting their teeth, to chew, the most indescribably grotesque little figures "for fun," shoes, caps, garters, and a long list of other articles, for ornament and use,

to enumerate which would want a column in a good-sized newspaper.

Again we pass curiosity and luxury shops, crowded with expensive things, to satisfy purely artificial tastes—queer china vases and groups, loathsome reptiles, vermin, crabs, and little monsters done in sich proveding and bought to cross sters, done in rich porcelain, and bought to ornament parlors or boudoirs. What a false taste, that thus descends to imitate, for purposes of adornment, what is intrinsically hideous and respective.

A shop here for guns, pistols, dirks, revolvers, bowie-knives, and all the long catalogue of imple-ments of blood—a tough sight for a nervous man; and yet, most of that work is exquisite. Those razors, those many-bladed knives, that beautiful little fowling-piece, that revolver, with the inlaid handle of silver and pearl, all are very beautiful—and that sword, in a gold scabbard, doubtless intended for a present to some warlike captain or general. Is it a rude coincidence, that the neighboring place to this shop of slaughterous means should be a drug store? Behold the painfully bright, clean, and shiny condition of those jars, phials, and gallipots. Is there not something horrible in the complacent neatness of this gathering of all that tastes bad, in the whole range of the animal, vegetable, and mineral world? Who would think that such dainty outsides concealed so much dishelical staff?

Something the a drug store? Benofit the paintaily maintained that all but their own had ceased to be the true church. They had become apostate by holding in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common of their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of course continuous common in their communion unworthy members. While some of course course, for communion unworthy members. While some of course, for communion unworthy members. o much diabolical stuff?

You see some of the tailor's shops, but many others are above, on the second floors. Dozens of Daguerreotype operators occupy the third floors, Daguerrectype operators occupy the third floors, or still higher up, where they can get sky-lights. The New York Daguerrectypists, you must know, are acknowledged to be the best in the world. Whatever artistical objections may be brought against this sort of picture, it is not the less true, that some of the Broadway operators do produce the form and spirit of the face to a degree that defies criticism. Some pictures taken at Lawrence's rooms, by Gabriel Harrison, are perfect works of truth and art. Foreigners are amazed at the great difference in favor of these works over Daguerrectypes taken in the old world. It comes Daguerreotypes taken in the old world. It comes

from our purer, dryer air and light.
St. Paul's church is one of the few quite old To the Editor of the National Eta:

Come, this is a mellow autumn morning, moist and mild, sunny and serene. The excellent reader, (let me suppose,) would enjoy a stroll up the great thoroughfare and fashionable parade ground of our city, far-famed Broadway. My arm, dear madam? or you, good sir?

St. Paur's cutron is one of the rew quite out churchs one of the rew quite out churchs of worshipped in, just the same as now, before and during the revolution. Its surrounding yard, like Trinity, has some historical graves. General Montgomery has an elaborate record in front of the church. One of the Irish Emmets has a tall monument and learned inscription near by. And down, some distance beyond, is a fancy tomb-piece to George Frederick Cooke, built by Edmund Kean. Opposite there, with flags flying, and strange figures of unknown biped and quadruped painted upon the walls, is Barnum's Museum—Barnum, the speculator in Jenny Linds, and, (O that it should either follow, or come before!) in Joice Heths and Fegee mermaids!

To the right, stretches Park row, merging into

Chatham street. After dismally crumbling for some time, the ruins of the Park theatre have at last been cleared away, to give place to shops or taverns. The Park theatre: I cannot let it go without a word. As a fat-cheeked boy, in round jacket and broad shirt-collar, there, trembling with expectation and excitement, I received my first idea of the drama; there I saw Fanny Kemble in her early and great days; there I heard Mrs Wood, in tones whose unearthly and pathetic wildness, as she played Amina in Sonnambula, are still in my mind's hearing. There the wierd horrors of Macbeth made my very flesh creep: as horrors of Macbeth made my very flesh creep: as Banquo—how well I remember the nervous spasm that quivered through us all, when he entered to the banquet scene, (no common actor, that old Clarke!) with outstretched arm, and bent finger, pointing to his neck so gashed and bloody. Fisher, Henry, Placide, and Povey, played the witches—played them still, many a time afterwards, in the silence of midnight, in my boy's brain, as I lay abed, but neither awake nor asleep. Never since, have those most grotesquely supernatural creations of our father Shakspeare been represented so well. There Fanny Kemble was the fiery Italian wife, passionate as a volcano, voluptuous as the spirit of wine; and there Mrs. Sharpe, the

haughty Marchioness Aldabella, the queenly courtesan, sweeping in her robes and jewels. How well I remember my first visit to the theatre. The play was the School for Scandal. I had a dim idea of the walls of some adjoining houses silently and suddenly sinking away, to let folks see what was going on within. Then the band; O, never before did such heavenly melodies make me drunk with pleasure so utterly sweet and

"Ion" was played here, not long after it appeared in London. Ah, the dreamy, statuesque young hero. I saw Ellen Tree in it afterward and though that was something to remember for a lifetime, I found that while the more practiced udgment of the man can detect blemishes, the undless imagination of the boy could fill up every gap, and supply whatever was wanting

And Richings, that tall, husky-voiced personage, who always "did" the mysterious robbers and ruffians, and the base or buffo parts in musical pieces; and Mrs. Wheatley, that handsome inimitable as the nurse in Romeo and Juliet; and those pretty dancing girls, her daughters; and Clarke, before menti talent yet lives in his daughter; and John Fisher, now dead, best in parts which required a comic dryness, but good in anything; his sister Clara, migrated up town. One after another, these houses and lots are transformed into merchants' Hilson; Hackett, with his excruciating burlesques and his irritable Frenchmen; Mrs. Vernon, superior to all other chambermaids in pertness; Placide, the best of comedians; with many side, some magnificent rows have been put up, and others who strutted their hour upon that stage—are occupied by the importers and jobbers. Just surely they deserve a passing word for sake of ant evening have they wrought to me among the rest.
Good bye, old Park. Although the present theatres of our city are cheaper and showier, and

make a greater noise, their performances are flat, flippant, and crude enough, compared to your doings in your best days. Good bye, old Park.

The simple, square, unornamented architecture of the Astor House makes, to my notion, the best appearance of any building in New York. I like not the ambitious attempts at Gothic, or at un-nameable styles, so frequent in our city. There is not one of them that comes fully up to its own

on—how foolish for me to attempt anything like a minute description. This eddying crowd that a minute description. This eddying crowd that whirls around us presents not more variety than a hundred other features of the street. What a perpetual rush! Dandies, workmen, clerks, fine ladies, foreigners from all parts of the world—how diversified in person and in dress. Outupon the street, the countless omnibuses keep up a deafening din; no conversation for those who walk Broadway. Would you cross to the other side? Be patient, and bide your time, which may

be many minutes.

That large white edifice, on which they are putting an additional story, is Stewart's, the great dry goods place, for the fashion of America. See what a long row of private carrier

For the National Era. SECESSION. - No. 4.

A distinction is often made between the visible and invisible church. I wish it to be understood that when I speak of the church, I mean the visible church. Such was the church with which our Lord held visible communion through visible ordinances. Such are the particular churches from which our brethren urge us to withdraw. And such are the churches they organize. The principles I wish to state are simply these:

1st. All true particular visible churches together constitute the one true visible church of

2d. One design of the Lord's Supper is to be a visible badge of union and communion with the whole body.

And hence 3d. By setting up a new organization in the church, we do not get rid of the evils in the church. We are still in it-and the evils are still in it. We have perverted the Lord's Supper, and have made a schism in the bodybut have effected no more.

These principles are not novel. They were

maintained by Cyprian, in his famous treatise maintained by Cyprian, in his famous treatise i. e, corrupt human nature. It is the religion of concerning the "Unity of the Church," written against the Novatians in the third century. The world which consists of Mahomedans and Pagans against the Novatians in the third century. The Novatians admitted that the principles were true, but denied that they had acted contrary to them.

"They constituted the one true church. The body from which they withdrew had become apostate, had unchurched herself by receiving and retaining in her communion unworthy members." These unworthy members were reclaimed apostates. Early in the fourth century, the Donatists set up a sectarian communion on the same pretext. "The church was polluted—there were bad men in the fellowship—their consciences would not let them rebut denied that they had acted contrary to them. ship-their consciences would not let them remain, lest they should be contaminated." Augustine wrote against them. He took the same ground Cyprian had taken in opposing the Novatians. The Donatists admitted that their prin-torian, and many others, it has discarded the true vatians. The Donatists admitted that their principles were correct, but, like the Novatians, denied that they had contravened them. They maintained that all but their own had ceased to be the true church. They had become apostate by holding in their communion unworthy members. While some of correct communion unworthy members. While some of correct others, more bold and more consistent too, take

the very ground of these ancient separatists:

" These churches have apostatized. They have un-

churched themselves by holding in their communic

unworthy members." Thus Mr. Gilmer says: "The advocates of se have seceded are not such bodies as was the Apostolic church; but they have so far departed from the doctrines and practice of that church, from the doctrines and practice of that church, as to be opposed to Christ. And in the proof of this they rest their defence." And the amount multiplied, until their name is Legion. No man mental error? Does it unchurch those churches? If so, we arrive at two startling conclusions. One is this-no church existed in America until within the last sixty years! All the primitive allowed their members to engage in the foreign slave trade. The Friends, or Quakers, after fifty years' discussion among themselves, made the African slave trade a term of communion. and got rid of it about 1740. After fifty years' further agitation, they determined to disown slaveholders, and cleared their communion of them about 1790. They were the first church in America to do it. If, then, a church is not a church of Christ simply because she does not make slaveholding a term of communion, the American church of Christ dates back only about sixty years! And as for those churches which have always received slaveholders, and do so still, they have never been churches of Christ at all! Is it not time for some of our seceding brethren to begin to inquire into the validity of their own baptisms and ordinations, and, like the Donatists, to rebaptize the members, and reordain the ministers they receive from other churches? Ought they not to do it now, especially when, according to their own declaration, they have excommunicated or cast out of the church all those churches—churches which, if church at all? Let it not be said that the former years were dark ages; that these churches have only reached maturity in guilt by resisting the light of the present day. Every one acquain

last century, knows that this is not true. The true light then shone on the subject of human rights with peculiar brightness.

If a church is unchurched simply by not making slaveholding a term of communion, we arrive at another startling conclusion—the church of Christ on earth is most discouragingly small. All the leading sects of our own country receive slaveholders. None but a few of the smaller slaveholders. None but a few of the smaller bodies reject them. Consequently almost the whole of the American church, all but a small minority, goes by the board, if the come-outer principle be correct. This would be discouraging; but if we look to foreign lands, the sight is more gloomy still. So far as I have been able ascertain, not a single church out of America has taken the ground that slaveholding is in itself has taken the ground that slaveholding is in itself sinful, or ought to be made a term of communion. Even that otherwise noble body, the Free Church of Scotland, refuses to do it. It is well known that that church, with the exception of a very small minority, hold the views of the late Dr. Chalmers on this subject. They were thus expressed by him a year or two before his death—"Should we concede to the demands of the Aboltionists, then we incur the discredit (and in litionists, then we incur the discredit (and in proportion to that discredit damage our usefulness as a church) of having given in at the bidding of another party to a factitious and new principle, which not only wants but which con-travenes the authority of Scripture and apostolic example, and, indeed, has only been heard of in Christendom within these few years, as if gotten up for an occasion, instead of being drawn from the repositories of that truth which is immutable and eternal, even the principle that no slavehold-er should be admitted to a participation in the

If, then, the error that slaveholding ought not to be made a term of communion be a fundament-al error, if it unchurches the body holding it, the churches on the face of the globe, either never were or have long since ceased to be churches of the people's wishes on this subject as could hard.

Jesus Christ. The few little churches which reject slaveholders constitute the whole visible church of God! Can this be true? I know that majorities are not always right, and that minori-ties are not always right, and that minori-ties are not always wrong. I stand with this very small minority in maintaining that slaveholders should be debarred from the church, and that slaveholding is in itself wrong. But when I am pressed to go further, when I am urged to say that all those evangelical churches which reject my views touching slavery are apostate churches, apartments in the synagogue of Satan, I cry out from the heart, God forbid! They err here, but they are still parts of one fold, under the care of

Why, what is a visible church? I receive the definition given in the 62d question of the Assembly's larger catechism—"The visible church is a society made up of all such as in all ages and places of the world do profess the true religion." This is the definition as far as adults are concerned. And of the world do profess the true religion." This is the definition as far as adults are concerned. And it accords with that of Paul—"The church is the pillar and the ground of the truth." It also accords with the declaration of John—"He that hath the declaration of John—"He that hath the doctrine of Christ, hath both the Father and the Son." But no one will maintain that the visible church, in any of her parts, professes and

practices the whole of the true religion—every iota of the doctrine of Christ.

The visible church is and always has been imperfect. Our Lord compares her to a field where tares are mingled with the wheat—to a net which gathered bad fish as well as good—to ten virgins, five of whom were foolish. And we have Scripture and the site of the state all the principles. ture authority for saying that all the primitive particular churches—the Roman, the Corinthian, the Galatian, the Ephesian, the Thessalonian, the Colossian, the Philippian, the churches of Jerusalem and Antioch, as well as the seven churches of Asia—were very imperfect, both in doctrine of Area were very imperfect, both in doctrine and practice. And yet they are all spoken of as true churches. With all their errors, they held and taught "the true religion," "the doctrine of Christ," not indeed in all its details, but in all its essential distinguishing principles. The fact is, there never have been on this earth of ours but two religions. The sum and substance of one is this: "Salvation is by grace, through faith in the blood of the cross." This is the doctrine of Christ, as distinguished from the doctrines of men and devils. This is the true religion, as professed by the true visible church. Paul calls it the "spirit," because it is the religion revealed to us by the Spirit of God, in his Word. The sum and substance of the other religion is this: "Salvation is by works—heaven is the reward of human merit." Paul calls this "the flesh," because it is the religion devised and held and loved by the flesh and Jews, and apostate and nominal Christians. It is the mark of all who are under the curse;

The summary given by D'Aubigne is still more brief: "Salvation is the gift of God." This is the true religion. "Salvation is of man." This is the false. And whenever a church has become

ing Deity.
Now, tried by this plain Scripture rule, the churches from which we are urged to withdraw are still branches of the true visible church. With all their defects, Christ still dwells in them and where he dwells, we may safely abide.

Are there not enough of these divisions already? Thus Mr. Gilmer says: "The advocates of sections are added to the section declare that the bodies from which they have seceded are not such bodies as was the Apostolic church; but they have so far departed from the doctrines and practice of that church,

knowledge, perhaps another excels in religious fervor. If one gives more money for the salvation of the world, it may be that another is more abundant in labor and prayer.

Again I ask, Shall we multiply these divisions? in the last sixty years! All the primitive churches in our land received slaveholders, and body of the Son of God, and scatter them wider and wider over the earth? Shall we counten nce those who do it by uniting with them? Ages have been spent in endeavoring to reach purity by secessions and divisions. The plan has failed. Shall we not learn wisdom from the past? Is it not time for Christians to learn that their strength under God, is in union, not in division? while a church continues to be a church of Christ. reformation in the church, and not secession from the church, is God's plan? Let all the evangelical churches adopt for their motto, "one faith, one Lord, one baptism," and I am persuaded that slavery, and every other form of evil, will soon perish. Let divisions continue and be multiplied,

and these evils will fatten on our follies, and gather strength through our weakness. I have done. There are several other points in the controversy which I wished to notice. But fearing lest I might weary the patience of the editor and the reader, I forbear.

H. S. FULLERTON.

### PETITIONS FOR PEACE, AT THE REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

posed to supersede the custom of war by peaceful substitutes that should be more effectual than the sword for all purposes of international justice and security. Rulers must of course be the agents in accomplishing this object; and, before the assembling of Congress in December last, we requested the friends of our cause throughout the country ed with the history of our country during the to unite with us in petitioning Congress in behalf of such substitutes; and with so much favor did the House of Representatives, in response to numerous petitions from nearly all parts of the land, entertain a proposition for referring the subject to a select committee, that the motion failed only to a select committee, that the motion failed only by a single vote, and, but for the very unusual degree of excitement on the slavery question at the time, would doubtless have been readily granted. This obstgele is now so far removed, that we may well hope, at the approaching session, for a more favorable hearing; and in this hope we would earnestly renew our request, that the friends of peace in all parts of the country will again unite with us in forwarding the largest number possible of petitions like the form which number possible of petitions like the form which we give below, to be copied with such modifica-

There ought to be two petitions—one to the Senate, and another to the House of Representatives; each of which should be signed by every petitioner, and should be addressed, one to a Senate ator from your own State and the other to a Representative of your own district, or to some mem ber of each House, known to be particularly in terested in the matter, with a note requesting his early and special attention to the subject.
We solicit the prompt and zealous cooperation

of our friends in this movement. We must depend entirely on their spontaneous response to this appeal for securing the requisite number of petitions. There is no time to be lost. Congress re-assembles early in December; and the tables of both Houses ought, the very first week of the session, to be loaded with peace petitions from all parts of the land. The work is already commenced under the best auspices in Vermont, where some of her first men, such as her late and her present Governor, and the Presidents of both her Colleges, have commended the movement to public favor. Let this praiseworthy example be fol-We trust we shall not be thought to ask too much in soliciting editors, especially those of the religious press, to lay our requests before their readers, and ministers of the gospel to commend it to their respective congregations, and enlist properly qualified persons to circulate petitions for signatures, and then forward them to Washinstein

On behalf of the American Peace Society, and by order of its Exec. Com. GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. Boston, October, 1850.

PETITION FOR PEACE, To the Senate (or House of Representatives) of the United States:

The undersigned, legal voters (or citizens or nhabitants) of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, deloring the manifold evils of war, and believing

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.]

HICKORY HALL: OR THE OUTCAST. A ROMANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE. IN FOUR PARTS.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. "I can bear scorpion's stings, tread fields of fire, In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie. Be tossed aloft through tracks of endless void, But cannot live in shame."—Jounna Bailie.

PART II. WOLFGANG WALLRAVEN. His face is dark, but very quiet; It seems like looking down the dusky mouth Of a great cannon—John Sterling. Heed him not, though he seem He is shadowed by his dream,

But 'twill pass away. Barry Cornwall. I do not know what was the power that attracted me so strongly, so inevitably, so fatally, to Wolfgang Wallraven: whether it was magnet ism, sorcery, or destiny-or whether it were the gloom and mystery of his manner and appearance. Certain it is that there was a glamour in smouldering fierceness of his hollow eyes that irresistibly drew me on to my fate. He did not seek my acquaintance-he sought the society of no one. On the contrary, he withdrew himself into solitude-into surliness. This was unusual in a schoolboy, and it made him very unpopular. To me, however, his sullen reserve and surly

he piqued my curiosity, or interested some feeling more profound than mere curiosity. I inquired about him. "Who is he? Where did he come from?" "Oh! he is a haughty fellow. The eldest son and heir of an immensely wealthy Virginian. You can't make anything of him; let him alone." I turned my eyes on him. He was sitting at

open before him-his dark, rich locks hanging over his fingers. "Why does the professor give him that distant single desk, apart from all the other boys? Seems to me that would make him unsocial."

"Why? It's his choice. The young princ s an aristocrat, and does not choose to sit upon a form and mix with other boys. I say you had

ble sympathy that compelled me to saunter to wards him. (This was in the recess between the morning and afternoon sessions, a period which—with the exception of a few minutes at the dinner table-he always spent at his solitary studying desk) I sauntered towards him slowly-for felt in some degree like an intruder-engaged in opposite and contradictory thoughts and feelings. My intellect was seeking to explain the mystery of his solitude and reserve, and to excuse my own intrusion, by this reasoning-

is of an old, haughty family, and has been accusomed to 'sovereign sway and masterdom' all his life. He is now, however, in a genuine republican school-thank Heaven all our schools, academies, and colleges, are republican—and he finds himself in a mixed company of sons whose fathers peddled needles and thread about the town, and whose mothers sold apples under the trees, and made fortunes at it; and, with his senseless and anti-republican, Virginian hauteur, he thinks himself above these, and withdraws himself from them. Ah! I know these proud, aristocratic Virginians well. My haughty uncle was a Virginian, and emigrated to Louisiana. Upon the part of his school-mates, some are proud as himself, and will of their wealth, sore upon that point, secretly conoring old respectability, and fearful of being suspected of courting it, will not seek the acaintance of this young aristocrat, lest they be so misunderstood. With me, however, it is different. Myself descended from Lord Botetourt, second Governor of Colonial Virginia—the posessor of a handsome patrimonial estate in Alabama, when I shall come of age-and the heir apparent of an immense sugar plantation and everal hundred resident negroes-I need not fear to approach this young gentleman upon at

east an equal footing." So I reasoned, as I said, to account for his reerve, and to excuse my own intrusion. But my feelings utterly revolted against my thoughts. My head might think what it pleased, but my heart felt certain that pride of place had nothing to do with the surliness of the strange, lonely boy. As I drew near him, I felt a rising embarrassment-a difficulty in addressing him to whom had never yet spoken one word. Suddenly a bright idea was inspired. I had by chance my Thucydides" in my hand. I approached his

onely desk, opened my book, and said-"Master Wallraven, I have a favor to ask o you. I am in a difficulty about a Greek particle. If you assist me I shall feel under a very great obligation."

Never shall I forget the effect of his picturresque attitude and expression of countenance as stood by him. His form was turned from me, and towards the corner window against which his desk sat. He was leaning, as I said before, with his elbow on the desk-his head on his hand, the fingers of which were lost amid his dark, glossy locks, which drooped over his temples and side face, concealing his face at first from me; but, as I spoke, he quickly, as a startled raven, turned his head, and gave me a quick, piercing glance from his light grey, intensely bright eyes-a glance dilating as it gazed, until it blazed like broad sheet lightning upon me. I had always thought his eyes dark till now. His skin was so sallow—his hair, his eye-brows, his swooping eyelashes, such a jetty, resplendent black-that dark eyes were taken for granted. When now, however, he raised the deep veils of those long, black, sweeping lashes, light-gray Saxon eyes, of that insufferable white fire, that vivid lightning, at once so fierce and so intense that none but Saxon eyes possess, flashed broadly forth upon me. He did not reply to me at first. I repeated my request. He silently took the book, examined the indicated passage, presently solved the difficulty, and returned the volume to my hand. As I received it and thanked him, I said-

"Master Wallraven, we stand in the sam class every day. I trust that we shall become better acquainted." He looked at me inquiringly.

Sumner, Alabama, formerly of Fairfax county, Virginia. You, being of that State, probably know something of that family, or of the Bot-

etourts, who are connections."
"Yes, I have heard of the Fairfields of Fairfax, "Yes, I have heard of the Fairfields of Fairfax, and I know the Botetourts by reputation."

"Very well! Now you know who I am, I shall be glad to cultivate your acquaintance, hoping that we may be friends," said I, thinking surely that I had made a favorable impression upon the queer, difficult boy, and made some little progress in the confidence of the shy fellow. I was undeceived, however, when, with a dry "Thank you," he dropped the light of his beaming eyes again upon his book. I almost fancied I saw two bright spots on the page, like reflections cast from a sun-glass. There was nothing farther for me to do than turn and leave him. The school-bell also summoned us at that moment to our afternoon studies.

My attraction to, my affection for that strange

My attraction to, my affection for that strange boy was rising almost to the height of a passion. Never did a lover desire the affections of his sweetheart more than I did the friendship and weetheart more than I did the Friendship and confidence of my queer, outlandish classmate. Never did a lover scheme interviews with his mistress more advoitly than I planned opportunities of conversing with Wolfgang, without seeming to obtrude myself upon him.

I felt as if, notwithstanding his extreme youth,

his rank, and his pride, he was by some circumance. Certain it is that there was a glamour in his dark and locked-up countenance and in the smouldering fierceness of his hollow eyes that iring in heart and brain; and I felt as if, notwithstanding his proud reserve with me, I was his necessary medicine. I felt upon the whole not disappointed with his reception of me. At least the ice of non-intercourse was broken, and I might at any time go to him with a Greek Exercise and ask his assistance, which was certain to be lent, and at each interview some little progress manner had more interest, more fascination, than the opennest and blandest demonstrations of social affection from any of the other boys could have. There was evidently something behind and under it. He was not all outside. Perhaps fully to approach a haughty, reserved, but noble and generous nature, such as I felt his to be one, too, so determinately bent upon solitude. What slow progress I made, Good Heavens! At the end of six months our acquaintance had scarcely progressed beyond occasional conversations, commencing with a Greek root, or a Latin postile. This way however much as a latin to always the same. I am not always the same always the same always the same always the same al particle. This was, however, much more ground than any other boy held in his good graces.

I turned my eyes on him. He was sitting at his distant desk—a single, solitary desk in the farthest corner of the school-room. His elbow leaned upon his desk—his brow supported upon his left palm—his eyes bent upon the book lying open before him—his dark, rich locks handing the corner before him—his dark, rich locks handing the corner before him—his dark rich locks handing the corner well-free words and the end of the winter session, a very handsome travelling carriage, with the Wallraven arms—a serpent rampant, with the motto, "Don't tread on me"—painted on its panels, drawn by a pair of splendid black horses, a well-dressed colored coachman, and a smart out-rider, arrived colored coachman, and a smart out-rider, arrived to convey Wolfgang Wallraven away. I thought—nay, I am sure that he betrayed some emotion at parting with me. He departed; and I also made hasty preparations to return by stage and steamboat to my distant home, or rather to my guar-dian's house in Alabama, where I longed to meet again my lovely and beloved young sister, Regina.

The end of the Easter holydays brought me back to school. There, shortly after my arrival, they carry with them all their principles and practices, excepting those touching slavery. Now we freely admit that it is a great error to retain slaveholders in the church. That we ought to "withdraw" from them, or "have no company with" them, by "putting them away from among murselves." But the question is, is it a first the church are putting them away from among more for the salvation of the six hundred are the church are putting than soorn revealed in the charming curves of his mouth—a mouth that would have been perfectly beautiful, had not the several evangel-include to sailly declined. I gazed at him under the influence of a sort of fascination. Yes, there was more solders, then was more tolerant. In deed, in the course of a month or so, our acquaint-ance began to take the form of intimacy; and, as the charming curves of his mouth—a mouth that would have been perfectly beautiful, had not the lips been too closely compressed and the corners too saily declined. I gazed at him under the influence of a sort of fascination. Yes, there was more solders of me, however, he was more tolerant. In deed, in the course of a month or so, our acquaint-ance began to take the form of inthinacy; and, as the charming curves of his mouth—a mouth that would have been perfectly beautiful, had not the lips been too closely compressed and the corners too saily declined. I gazed at him under the influence of a sort of fascination. Yes, there was more solders of me, however, he was more tolerant. In deed, in the course of a month or so, our acquaint-ance began to take the form of inthinacy; and, as the charming curves of his mouth—a mouth that would have been perfectly beautiful, had not the inspect of the church. The was more colerant. In deed, in the course of a month or so, our acquaint-ance began to take the form of inthic hone who loves you as well one, however, he was more colerant. In deed, in the course of a month or so, our acquaint-ance began to take the form of inthic hone have been in deed, in the course of a month or eyes and the sweeping jet-black lashes, brows, and hair. If any one trait of character stood distinctly out, one day, it was certain that its very opposite, in all its strength, and even excess of strength, would reveal itself the next.

As his heart gradually, very gradually, unfold-

ed itself to me—or rather to my love, as a flower might unfold, leaf by leaf, to a sun ray—he would shocks-pleasing, painful, ecstatic, agonizing, according to the nature and power of new, opposite, and unexpected traits.

cal countenance, in all my life, before! I hope to heaven I never shall in all my life to come! He and unexpected traits.

He possessed the highest order of talent, but

"He is the eldest son and heir of an immensely studies, the next week he would be sure to throw vealthy Virginia planter and slaveholder. He aside his books, and pass into the most distrait, ennuyée, and despairing mood conceivable, from which no remonstrance, no reproof, of the master professor would arouse him.
As time went on, I still made slow, but certain

in his manner to me, as in everything else, he was inconsistent, contradictory, incomprehensible, and often astounding. If, upon one occasion, he would treat me with unusual warmth of kindness, upon the next he would be sure to freeze up in he most frigid reserve.

He was, indeed, a combination of the most dis-

ordant elements. As I became intimate with him, witnessed the most astounding metamorphose of character. A sovereign, overmastering haugh tiness would alternate with a slavish, almost span iel-like, humility; a fierce and wolfish mores school-mates, some are proud as himself, and will of temper give place to an almost womanish tenot make unwelcome advances; while some are only vain and conceited, ashamed of the newness time when this frozen ice of his reserve would thaw, and drown me with his confidence; on one particular occasion I felt sure it was coming.

I went to his room after school, by appointment. I saw the boy who distributed, or rather carried around the letters through the house, coming down the stairs as I was going up, and, pausing only long enough to take a letter for myself from him, I hurried on, intending then to excuse myself to Wolfgang, and retire to my room to read my letter, which I saw was from my sister. But as I approached his room, the sounds of suffocating sobs reached me, and, throwing open the door, I went in and found Wolfgang sitting at his writing table, his arms extended upon it, his head down upon them, abandoned to the utmost agony

I never shed a tear in my life. I saw my be-loved mother, my adored father, die, and I suffered the extremity of bereavement and grief, but never wept, or felt disposed to weep; therefore it was dreadful to me to see a tear in a boy's eye, and here was Wolfgang lost, convulsed with anguish; and sobs and sighs, such sobs and sighs as rive the heart in their passage, bursting from his bosom; and copious tears, such tears as scald like molten lead, wherever they drop, falling from his hypring area. Leave yet scarcely saw, an oren burning eyes. I saw, yet scarcely saw, an open letter on the floor. My heart sank within me, to see him so violently shaken with agony. I went to him, scarcely knowing whether, in his unceror knock me down. I went to him, and stooping

and speaking low, said,
"Wolfgang, my dearest Wolfgang, what is
this? Can I in any way comfort or assist you?"
I confess that I was surprised when he turned and fell weeping upon my bosom, in the very collapse of mortal weakness, murmuring— "Yes — yes — comfort me, if you can. I am weak — weak as a child — weak as an infant. Oh!

hold me-comfort me-love me! Love me, if you I set myself to soothe him. I spent some time seeking to console and sustain him, merely by reiterated assurances of sympathy and constant, unfailing friendship. At last, I asked,

"Is there anything I can do for you, Wolf-

gang?"
"No, nothing! nothing! Only give me your sympathy, or I die! I die! without that support!"
"You have my sympathy, dearest Wolfgang,
my adopted brother; but will you not relieve
your bosom of its burden of grief—will you not

I could only try to strengthen and soothe him by assurances of affection and esteem, until again erving the letter, I said. "I see you have a letter, Wolfgang. Is it from ome? Are your family all well?"

His eyes flew wildly around, and fell upon the His eyes flew wildly around, and fell upon the letter. He sprang from me, stung to sudden strength, and, seizing it, tore it into atoms, and flung it from the window, exclaiming, furiously, while his gray eyes blazed with intolerable By Heaven, if it were ME! if it were ME! that

which I deserved and had a right to, I would seize and make my own though Satan himself with all

gang?"
"Property! Property!" he echoed, with bitterest scorn. "Do you suppose that all the money,

"You know my name. I am the son—the only son and heir—of the late Governor Fairfield, of Sumner, Alabama, formerly of Fairfax county, Virginia. You, being of that State, probably night? No," he added, with contemptuous cool-

night? No," he added, with contemptuous coolness, "it is not 'property?"
"Wolfgang," I said, softly, "I have been unjust to fancy for an instant that such a trifling cause could produce such a terrible effect; but what is it, then, my brother?"
"Ah! a matter of heart and soul, of life and immortality, of heaven and hell—leave me! I

am distracted, delirious—leave me! You see "Can I not serve you in any manner, Wolf-

gang?"
"No! in no way, but in leaving me alone.
Some day, perhaps, I will tell you something—not

I reluctantly left the room, my thoughts still continuing absorbed in Wolfgang and his wo.

To have seen him the next morning, no one could believe it possible that he would ever, under any circumstances, have yielded to such a tempest of grief, or abandoned himself to such a more than womanish weakness. Dark, erect, haughty, reserved, he seemed, even to me, quite inaccessible. My affection for him was so great, my wish to do him good so importunate, that, in a few days, I ressayed to do so. We had been sauntering through the lawn together. We sat down on a bench un-der the shade of an oak tree. He fell into si-

lence—into gloom. I thought that now was a favorable opportunity. His hands were folded and his eyes bent in abstraction upon a ring which he then evidently saw not on his little finger.

"Of what are you thinking, Wolfgang?" I asked He started, turned, flashed on me a broad blaze of sheet lightning from his gray eyes, and replied with a gray.

replied with a sneer—
"I was thinking whether the coral, or the turquoise, made the prettiest seal ring!"

Repelled by his freezing reserve, and almost insulting scorn, I arose in anger and left him.

That night, as I was in my room alone, he suddenly entered, and throwing his arms around me, strained me to his bosom, almost distractedly, say-

"Bear with me, Fairfield! I could not sleep with an estrangement between us! Bear with me! I am not always the same. I am an embodied

not like to be hugged by a boy, either. I never did. There is a physical repulsion about the thing; and I felt the antipathy then, even when the affections of my soul moved so strongly towards him. I returned his embrace in a gingerly manner, and then released him, loving him a hundred times more confortably after he had hundred times more comfortably, after he had withdrawn his arms from around my waist, than and the semingly the happier for our reconciliation.

I certainly was. For the next week or so, the prince was in the ascendant, and it was perilous to any one's self-esteem to approach his highness One day, however, when he seemed unusually

gloomy, I took his hand and said—
"Wolfgang, it is useless to try to disguise the fact, or conceal it from one who loves you as well as I do—there is a secret sorrow preying on your

"Yes! I am an occasional reader of romances, and they teach me, at least, one lesson of discre tion, to wit: that 'where there is much mystery there is more guilt.'"

Again the broad sheet lightning of his gray eyes blazed forth consumingly upon my face, and occasion me a succession of surprises, and even he turned white—white as the ashes of an in-shocks—pleasing, painful, ecstatic, agonizing, ac-tensely burning coal. I never saw such a diaboli-He possessed the highest order of talent, or exhibited a very erratic application. If, for one exhibited a very erratic application. If, for one week, he applied himself concentratively to his Thus ended my last attempt to win his confidence, but not our friendship, which such typhons of the shake only to strengthen.

The summer session was soon over, and we were roing home, not again to return to school, but to nter college. When we were about to take leave of each other, Wolfgang gave way to his impulsive progress in his affections; little and very precari-ous ground I held in his confidence; though still, again and again, saying, in excuse for his emo-

> We part, Fairfield! We shall never meet again, probably, in this world. I am not going to return here. I am going to college." I was very much affected at his manner. I was urprised, also, at his announcement. "Going to college? What college are you go-

"To Harvard University," he said, embracing

me again.
'To Harvard? I was to have entered the University of Virginia; but, Wolfgang, why need we part, since we are Damon and Pythias—come a also to the University of Virginia." A thunder cloud darkened his brow, and once ore the vivid lightning flashed from his eyes.
"No! Impossible! I cannot go there!"

"CANNOT—you understand!" "Your father is obstinate in his own choice of University, irrespective of your taste and "My father is the soul of kindness and moderation! But, as you say, he prefers that I should

"Cannot ?

"Well! my guardian will acquiesce in my wishes in that respect, and as you cannot accompany me to Charlottesville, I will meet you at Harvard. Au revoir." We took a brotherly leave of each other, and

separated to meet, at the opening of the winter term, at the University.

When I reached home, my guardian was alarmed at what he called my consumptive looks, attributed it to too much confinement and too se-

vere study, and insisted upon my remaining at home, visiting my Louisiana relations, or travel-ling a year before going to the University. My strength, in fact, for the last six months, had suf-fered some decline, but it had been so gradual that I had scarcely observed it. The change was apparent to those who had seen me in full health a half year previous.

Every one likes upon occasion to find them-

selves an object of interest, especially every one who like me had sadly missed parental affection and solicitude. I had no objection to be petted coddled, and indulged. I was easily persuaded to give up the contemplated seclusion and monotony of the University for twelve months of pleasing

I pass over the incidents of my year of travel, as they have little to do with the subject of my story, with one exception, to wit: I found, on visiting the plantation of my old bachelor uncle in East Feliciana, that he had just taken unto him-East Feliciana, that he had just taken unto him-self a wife—a circumstance that might seriously affect my future in one very important respect, reduce my prospects from those of a millionaire to that of a man of very modest competence, such as my moderate patrimony would afford. How-ever, the discovery of the fact had no effect upon my mind beyond exciting my mirthfulness at the "No, nothing! nothing! Only give me your sympathy, or I die! I die! without that support!"
"You have my sympathy, dearest Wolfgang, my adopted brother; but will you not relieve your bosom of its burden of grief—will you not lay it on my breast, that I may help you to bear lay it on my breast, that I may help you to bear ness than it would have looked in a widower even older. The probable loss of the heirship of his wealth gave me no sort of uneasiness. The mercenary capacities of a youth of eighteen are not cenary capacities of a youth of eighteen are not usually expanded enough to take the extent, strong enough to weigh the specific gravity, or shrewd enough to estimate the value of millions. All they want at present is plenty of pocket money for passing fancies and follies.

My twelve months of freedom expired, and, with invigorated health and renewed ardor for study, I prepared to enter Harvard University. It was at the opening of the winter term that

It was at the opening of the winter term that I reached that place, and there I met again Wolfgang Wallraven, so changed as to be—no, not as to be unrecognisable, for his dark and wild individuality would have revealed itself through all atmospheres. But could this tall, dignified, self-possessed, and graceful young gentleman be indeed the development of that fierce, morose boy, with his guidan guabas of tanderness, his call. possessed, and graceful young gentleman be in-deed the development of that fierce, morose boy, with his sudden gushes of tenderness, his colwould ever welcome it to our columns.

the principles on which the paper is conducted,

is due to subscribers, and an occasion for i

of the paper is about drawing to a close.

his usual energy and promptitude.

cept to love one another.

pany with the Era.

and by which we live.

sake, to say nothing of our own.

Massachusetts writes-

November 5th-

something.

seems afforded by the fact that another volume

In the Circular Letter enclosed to every sub

criber, reasons are assigned why the relations

between us should be continued. We hope each

one will read it and act upon its suggestions with

FEW WORDS ONLY TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Owing to our rigid cash system, the subscriber

o the Era are never subject to any annoyance

from duns. We owe nothing to each other, ex-

But, the same system which fortunately ex-

empts them from being bored with duns, subjects

them to bills in advance, and little billet-doux, re-

minding them that at a moment when they are

not dreaming of it, they may suddenly part com-

Two weeks ago, we sent special circulars pre-

paid as the law directs, to some six or seven hun-

to act as voluntary agents for the Era. Without

their cooperation, we could not get along at all.

Of course, they will not come to the conclusion

e have to renew our whole list every year, it is

But, we did not intend to exclude the rest

our subscribers from acting "on their own hook."

We like them too well for that. So we have got

fit, which they will find enclosed in this week's

paper. It is not so voluminous as the President's

annual message, but it contains suggestions and

hints of great importance to the Era-in which

If any one, after reading it with care, can suf-

fer his subscription to run out without renewing.

Of the two thousand subscribers, whose times

"Having received your circular, it prompts me to renew my subscription for the *Era* without delay, very much as the dinner bell notifies me

to dine when I am hungry, for your paper is al-ways welcome as my daily food, and would be al-most as soon forgotten as that. With a little

effort I have obtained four new subscribers, &c.

That is taking a common sense view of the

Another friend, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, writes

"I herein enclose twenty-four dollars, for which

you will please send the Era to the persons named below, and three copies of the Friend of Youth. \* \* \* The amount I send I have collected in

the course of the day. The community here is in a great excitement about the Fugitive Law

and other proceedings of the last session, and are determined to have the means of knowing what is

One day's work! Almost everybody can de

Here is another extract from a subscriber in

North Carolina, who, renewing his subscription,

"I may be allowed to say, that during the two

and parties. With the best wishes for the pros

perity of the editor, and success of the Era, I am

\*There are a good many taken in other parts of the State.—Ed. Era.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The electoral votes of all the States on th

resent basis of representation are 294, necessary

to a choice, 148. The St. Louis Union, calcu-

lating the chances of Mr. Benton for the Presi

dency should he be nominated, sets down the

Missouri

Texas -

- 26 Iowa - -

We think the Union is mistaken in claiming

Arkansas, but deduct both Texas and Arkansa

and Mr. Benton would still have 152, four more

The Union concedes to the Whigs, Vermont

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Dela-

ware, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida.

This is too much, if Benton should run against

that mongrel politician, "a national Whig." In that case, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Jer-

sey, would be as likely to cast their votes for him

The same paper marks as doubtful, Mary-

land, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mis-

sissippi, Louisiana. We do not agree with it-

Every slaveholding State except Texas and Mis-

fairly brought out by the Northern Democracy,

But, if a National Democratic Convention b

held, Mr. Benton will not be nominated. The

two-thirds rule would put the veto power in the

Here is a fact that we wish the Northern Demo

crats would attentively consider. Were Mr.

Benton the only Democratic candidate before the

People at the next election, he would most

other candidate, as yet named, would be. But

knowing all this, the National Democratic Con

vention should it be held, could never be induced

to nominate him. This is just as certain as tha

There is but one way, then, in which Mr. Ber

ton can be brought into the field under favorable

aspices as a candidate—and that is, by the spor

nomination of the Democratic party, and the

the South killed Van Buren in 1844.

he would be elected with them against him.

following States, as certain for him:

Maine - - - 9 Indiana
New Hampshire - 6 Illinois

New York

Michigan

Pennsylvania

than enough to elect.

as his opponent.

going on in Congress at the next session

ery much like starting a new paper.

sion between the two terms.

"That is it," thought I. "There is something in that home of his that warps, degrades, and stunts him. Ever after going home, he has returned more acrid, morose, fierce, and dangerous, than before. That home! What an interest it with what a legrous is the state of the state With what a glamour it attracts me! I wish he would invite me to it !"

As time passed, I discovered that the character of Wallraven had undergone a change, or perhaps only an apparent change, scarcely less sur-prising than that of his person and manners; the wild and wayward temper, the fierce outbreaks of passion, the morose surliness was gone, or gov-erned; the fitful, loving, tender, childlike nature rent change, scarcely less surhad disappeared, or was suppressed; the almost servile humility with which, without giving me his confidence, he would cast himself upon my his confidence, he would cast himself upon my sympathy for support—fits of feebleness, or idiocy, that almost fatally bewrayed his nobler nature. were utterly sunk, and the haughty, the regnant spirit had risen upon it. There was an air of regal beauty, of commanding grace, in his person regal beauty, of commanding grace, in his person and manner, such as I have never since seen in but one other man. The prince had certainly gained the permanent ascendency, and now governed the whole inner kingdom, once so discord-

ant, conflicting, and rebellious.

And yet—yet—there were times when certain gleams from his eyes seemed to warn me that all which was worst and most dangerous in his character was not dead, but sleeping and gathering gigantic strength in repose—that some day, and under some circumstance, the fiend within him might break out with terrible and destroying

Our mutual esteem and affection constantly in creased. He was my confidant at least, and if I were not his, my more matured reason convinced me that it was because the secrets of his bosom. whatever they were, could not be imparted, but he compensated me by the most devoted affection.

At the end of the term, I invited—besought—
him to accompany me home; but he declined the
visit. I thought that he might possibly return
the courtesy by a similar invitation to me, which passani I should certainly have accepted; but he did not. To be brief, we spent a year and a half together at college before either of us knew anything personally of the family of the other At the end of every term, I renewed my invitation, which he always declined. At the close of our third term, as a matter now of habit more ation, I invited him to go home with me and to my surprise and delight, he ac-

It was while we were on our journey that I told him my sister, Regina, would be home for the holydays, and that, above all things, I was desirous of presenting him to her, my "Queen of Beauty," my "fair one with golden locks."

[TO BE CONTINUED.] dred persons, who had given proof of willingness

### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

The subscribers to the Era in Cincinnati, as the terms expire, will be called upon by our Agent, Mr. John Kirman, to whom they will make payments, including post up another circular for their and our joint beneage, as he settles the postage bills for all the packages of the Era sent to that place. The arrangements we have made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end to and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers no greater than before, are very generally acceptable to ou patrons. We hope to have an increase in our list in that

Mrs. Southworth's Story .- We find ourselves compelled, very reluctantly, to break off in the wrong place, in the second part of Mrs-Southworth's story. We must throw ourselves upon her good nature, and the forbearance of our readers. Next week, we must make amends.

THE ADDRESS of the Old Pennsylvania Abolition Society will appear next week.

THE THEATRE. - Our correspondent on the first page, who writes such graphic letters about New York, mentions his former delights in theatrical amusements. We do not think they are the best

### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. By an oversight, the bills for subscribers to the

Friend of Youth were not sent in the last num her of the first volume, and the publisher has, therefore, been obliged to send the first number of the second volume, so that each subscriber may receive his bill for the second volume. PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS.

# For reports of the proceedings of meetings in

relation to the Fugitive Law, see 4th page. More next week.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have many pigeon-holes, and get bothered

sometimes. The other day, during an antiquarian search, we came across a pile of communica tions, prose and poetry, good, very good, which by some mischance, had been stowed away in a years that I have been receiving the Era, I have been well pleased with the manner and spirit with which it has been conducted, as the renewal of my subscription at this time witnesseth. To my knowledge, there is no other copy of the Era taken in this part of the State,\* but I feel a condense that if the National Era was received. pigeon-hole dedicated to antiquities. We were mortified, and could not help feeling vexed at the idea of the hard thoughts of us that so many of our contributors must have been harboring this year or more. As they shall see their offspring, fidence that if the National Era was more generally read by anti-slavery and pro-slavery, Free Soil and anti-Free Soil, by Northerners and Southerners, there would be abundantly less bitone by one, coming to the light, we hope for their forgiveness. ter feeling, talk of disunion, &c., than at present

# EDITORIAL MATTERS.

In conducting the Era we have attempted to satisfy various wants, and adapt it to many different tastes. A politician, but not a partisan we have tried to make it the organ of political ideas, while keeping it free from bondage to party. Reverencing Christianity, but not sectarian, we have attempted, without any formal religious inculcation, to bring the tone of our paper into harmony with a religious spirit. Profoundly impressed with the moral responsibilities of the Press, it has been our aim to exclude from our columns everything repugnant to the requirements of a pure Public Sentiment. Actively opposing the system of slavery and the pretension of slaveholders, we have sought to speak all the truth plainly, but kindly, restraining our own feelings, even at the risk of incurring the dis pleasure of our Northern friends-so that we might gain a hearing in the South for our argu-

But, a merely political journal, engrossed en tirely with severe discussions, and devoted to the support of measures not generally popular, could not be expected to live on its own subscriptions its circle of patrons would not be large enough to support it. To raise a fund by contribu tion for its maintenance, would impose a heavy tax on a few generous persons, and obligations on its editor, inconsistent with his independence and repugnant to his self-respect. It became necessary, therefore, to invest it, as far as possible without impairing its character, with such attractions as should make it an agreeable companion to the literary man, the miscellaneous reader, the family circle. This, too, we have attempted making our Literary Miscellany as ample as the necessary political discussions of the paper would allow, and as rich as liberally paid contributions from some of the most gifted minds of the country could render it.

In all these aims we have been guided by regard to the interests of the Cause we advocate. and our own personal interests and tastes. We did not expect to please everybody, but we have hands of his enemies, and effectually cut him offpleased far more than we expected. Occasionally, one has hinted that we printed too many long speeches; another discontinued, because there was not enough of that interesting kind of reading. One would have been better suited, if probably be elected-and it is certain that no the paper were more literary; another, if so much space were not given up to "light reading." One kindly reasons with us against the introduction of fiction into our columns; another thinks our fictitious narratives peculiarly instructive, and more beneficial in a moral way than many ser-

We are thankful to our friends for their wellintended suggestions, the offspring of the kind interest they take in a paper that they have refusal to hold a National Nominating Convention.

lapses of utter weakness, and his prostrations of despair? And could this be the work of only a year? I inquired how long he had been at the University. He replied, twelve months; adding, that he had remained there during the intermission between the two terms.

| Conventions of the good will that prompted them. A word or two in regard to Fiction. One class of fictitious writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictitious writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictitious writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictitious writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of fictions writings is marked by false and expenses the first of first of the first of first of the first of th

by the Mexicans at the city of Mexico. intensity with which it works on the imagination In none of these speculations do we indicate and sensibility, wasting both in barren effort and our own preferences or purposes. The Free Soil emotion; a third, by the Satanic ingenuity with men of the country will doubtless stand by their which it veils the loathsome features of vice, own principles. and inculcates the most detestable social lessons. Against all these classes of works, we cherish un-

### THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE.

qualified hostility. But there is another class of fictitious writings, which paints Life as it is, "Few persons have any idea of the extent of the kindles without exhausting imagination and senshoe trade carried on between the Northern and sibility, affords healthful and pleasing relaxation Southern States. A merchant of this city, largely in the trade, estimates the value of shoes annually sent south from New York alone at \$5,000,000. after severe bodily or mental toil, is imbued with respect for all that is good, and a dislike of all Allowing \$40 as the average value of each case, the number of cases sent during the year, at this that is evil, glows with generous sentiments; or inculcates impressively high moral lessons, or estimate, is one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Boston and Philadelphia send, perhaps, as many great principles in ethics, politics, or social scimore. The trade was never more flourishing than ence. Fiction dedicated to these uses, is a blessit has been during the current season.' ing to the world. Such Fiction is Truth itself, The New York Journal of Commerce, from

lifting the Soul of man to companionship with the Ideal forms of Beauty and Goodness; and we tion of the Abolition excitement may produce a very different state of things. These thoughts have not been suggested by Fudge! The Abolition excitement has preany expression of dissatisfaction on the part of our readers; but an occasional explanation o

vailed during the last eighteen years, and any number of times we have heard just such a threat as that of the Journal of Commerce. By its own showing, the trade this year, marked, as it is, above all others, by general agitation, is as flourishing as it has ever been before. By the way, non-intercourse in the article of

shoes would not work well. The South would go barefooted a good while, before it could manufacture that ten millions worth of shoes it receives from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The last will be indeed a last resort.

### ANOTHER ORGAN.

The Washington Union has a great fondness for Executive confidences. The editor is never so happy and self-complacent as when disclosing the fact that he has been in communication with the 'great men" who have charge of the ship of state. During the term of Mr. Polk he flourished in all his glory, every now and then startling the nation with references to mysteries known only to the favored few. Unfortunately, he never gained the ear of General Taylor; but it would seem. from the style in which he speaks of Mr. Fillmore, as if he were about to serve the purpose of a third organ to that gentleman. In his columns a few days ago, we observed the following important disclosure, evidently showing the most conthat the paper is prospering so much, that it does fidential relations between the Whig Administra not need their help. They will remember, that as tion and "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government."

" We know, from the declarations of Mr. Fillnore, not later than yesterday, that it is his fixed purpose to 'take care (in the words of the Constitution) that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Union is the most authoritative exponent n the country. It speaks by authority for the North, for the South, for the whole country, for the universal Democracy, and for the Whig Executive.

### BULLYING.

"If this compromise be not faithfully executor resist the inclination to hunt up a new subed—if the law, and in other words the Constitu-tion, be not enforced—all confidence between scriber or two, we shall feel very sorry for his South and North is at an end. The Union itself must topple downwards. We know that such is the sentiment of the friends of the Union in xpire with this number of the paper, and whose Georgia. They expect to obtain a majority in names are to be erased, unless renewed, how many the convention of Georgia. But they are determined to take that ground, and to maintain it. We know that such is the determination of the of them have concluded to say, Farewell? The answer will be given during this week or the next. Meantime, that they may all be inspired by most devoted friends of the Union in Virginia."good example, we take the liberty of extracting Washington Union. the following from a business letter. A friend in "Unless the citizens of that place bestir them-

selves, and redeem the character of the city from this foul disgrace, they may have the honor of setting an example which will tend, with fatal certainty, to accelerate the dissolution of the "He that believeth shall not m Union, and the tearing asunder of all those ties social and political, that bind us together as one people The choice is before them-the Union, or the unrebuked rescue of runaway slaves. There is no there alternative—there is no middle ground. On one or the other must they take their

"We differ little from them as to the line of duty which the actual occurrence of these things should dictate. They would resist in anticipation of evil: we would wait till all fair and honorable means of prevention had been ineffectually tried. Then, if the dominant majority should remain 'deaf to he voice of duty and of consanguinity,' we would resort to more stringent, and, if necessary, extreme measures. We would shake hands with such measures. We would shake hands with such faithless and oppressive associates—separate from them, if our solemn duty required it, and form a Government of our own, under which we could "The whole compromise ought to be carried

out; and, further, no new aggression should be at-tempted—no new agitation permitted in our public councils. The most vigorous measures must be adopted to prevent it. If these fail, then the issue is made, and the Union cannot be maintain ed. The most glorious structure that the world icism and the intrigues of factious politicians."—
Ibid. has ever seen will be sacrificed to the rage of fanat-

"The election in New York takes place on the 5th instant; and if, unfortunately, a considerable number of the disciples of Seward's higher-law creed be elected to Congress and the other important offices, and a disposition be manifested to that pestiferous demagogue in his attempt to re-peal the fugitive-slave law, and to disturb any of the other measures of the compromise, it will be fraught with the most deadly consequences to the welfare of the country. It will react in the South. and unstring the arms of the friends of the Union We feel, however, great confidence in a favorable issue of the election in the Empire State."—Ibid. "They have been made to believe that the

South is not in earnest-that she is threatenin and will never strike. This is a gross and fatal nistake. The Union is in imminent danger; and if the compromise be broken—if the Constitution be further violated, and this agitation be continued and further aggression be committed or South—this glorious Union is gone."—Ibid.

"Should any attempt be made to repeal the law or strip it of its efficiency, the South will treat the question as no longer debatable—as no longer fit for action; and if the Hotspurs and fa-natics of the North should persist in their rash endeavors to violate the compromise and the Constitution, those fanatics and factious politicans will have to answer for the fearful consequences."-

The Union is filled from day to day with this kind of stuff. The single idea presented is, "let the compromise alone, or we'll break down the Union." Men of spirit at the North, men of taste at the South, are disgusted with this bullying tone. Speaking in behalf of a large portion of the free People of the country, we tell the Union, that we attach no importance to its menaces, which are as meaningless as its arguments are inconclusive. The electors of the North will vote just a

they please, without any reference to its opinion or objurgations. Whether a majority of "the disciples of Seward's higher-law creed" be elected to Congress or not, is quite unimportant, so long a it is certain that a majority of the Representative to be chosen from that section will be composed of opponents of the extension of slavery, and ha souri would be sure to go against him. But, if ters of the infamous Fugitive law. Nobody in his senses doubts that fact, and nobody in his senses imagines that any "deadly consequences" will result from it.

> The Union's threat that, should any attempt be made to repeal or amend the Fugitive law, " the South will treat the question as no longer debatable," will affect the nerves of no one except those of the valiant General, Cass. The representatives of the Northern People, upon whom especially the law was intended to operate, will take the liberty of inquiring into its constitutionality, its necessity, its policy, whenever it may please them to do so, and, if it were not for the doughfaces, our word for it, they would repeal it. If they needed a stimulant to this work, the bul-

lying of the Union would supply it. We will not impute to all the slaveholders the

thing as presuming too far on its forbearance. That, the slaveholders may find out when too late | its citizens who are now anathematizing in public to correct their mistake.

The law is a debatable and a repealable one—it may be debated without a dissolution of the Union, but it will be let the Union stand or fall. As to its repeal, that is another question. If the North were united there would be no doubt concerning it: it would be repealed more quickly than it passed. But, to the disgrace of the non-slaveholders of the country be it spoken, they are not united. There are traitors, or cowards, or shortsighted men enough among them to baffle their will for the present. That there will be a majorty of the members of the House in favor of repeal or essential modifications, we have no doubt; but, in the Senate, there will be at least six Senators from free States who will be found against which the above is taken, adds, that a continua- all change. So long as they remain in their seats, the law will remain on the statute book; so that the agitation for repeal must be directed towards effecting such a revolution in their respective States, as shall give them an opportunity to retire from public life.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER is amusing. Speaking of the excitement in Boston against the Fugitive law it gravely says-

"If the law shall be successfully resisted, then t will become the duty of the Southern States to act in the premises, and to act with energy and decision. Three points will be presented for the consideration of the South, viz: To refuse to conme the manufactures of Massachusetts-to send a sufficient number of armed men to see that the lan shall be duly enforced in future cases-or to secede The idea of sending a sufficient number of

armed men to old Massachusetts, to catch runaways, is capital. If this fail to bring the Yankees to their senses, they must be beyond the reach of

### BE PATIENT.

Let not the friends of Freedom be driven to the use of intemperate expressions or rash measures. "Oppression maketh a wise man mad; but, for all that, it were better that the wise man should remain sober. Never before was there greater need of patience and wisdom. Nothing will be gained by violence.

Let the advocates of Slavery deal in menace vituperation, and lynch law. We have truth, reason, and numbers on our side. Unless Freedom be betrayed at the North, a perpetual limit has been set to all slaveholding territory in this Union. The entire Pacific coast is consecrated to Freedom. State after State, to be organized out of that territory, will come into the Union free from the taint of Slavery.

The people of New Mexico have given such evidence of their determination to preserve their soil free, that, unless the Judges whom the Executive has appointed for the Territory, overrule at once the Popular Will, the Common Law, and the Law of Nations, the States to be hereafter formed therein must be non-slaveholding. Minnesota is in process of formation as a free State; and other States of a like character have yet to be organized out of our Western and Northwestern territory. Already, the non-slaveholding States have a majority of six in the Senate. The next census will reveal such a growth of the free States. such an increase of their proportionate representation in the House, as to make all schemes of Disunion impracticable. Unless the Laws of Nature be a mockery, Pru-

dence a fiction, and Experience a teacher of lies, Freedom must increase, and Slavery decrease, in this Union, until the whole land shall glow with "He that believeth shall not make haste."

desperate or violent remedies against the usurpations of Slavery. Public Opinion and the Ballot-Box are our weapons; and these we shall use to resist aggression, not inflict it; to redress our grievances, not to make others suffer; to establish justice, and imbue the Federal Government with the same spirit of liberty which impelled our fathers to resist Foreign Tyranny, and set limits to the extension of Domestic Slavery. Strength that we have not to-day, will come to-morrow. What we cannot accomplish this year, we will try the next-ever hoping, ever doing. Nor need the slaveholding States infer from

this that violent measures will be attempted against their institutions-that the Constitution will be violated, for the purpose of destroying slavery, whenever the North shall have sufficient power. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people of that section believe that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the States-and they would resist any attempt at usurpation of power over the subject, from an instinct of self-preservation, in for no other reason. No State right would be safe against the power of a Central Governmen which should be suffered to prostrate the right of State to regulate its own domestic concerns Why is it that, in a Confederacy of thirty-one States, some of them with populations, respective ly, of two and three millions, the little States of Delaware and Rhode Island, with populations scarcely numbering one hundred thousand souls, enjoy, unmolested, unquestioned, equal political power, in the Senate of the United States, with their powerful associates? Because a regard for the Constitution and for fair dealing prevails among all, and because the self-interest of all is involved in the protection of the rights of each. No matter, then, what the ascendency of the free States in the Federal Government, the same causes which give security to Delaware against the deprivation of her rights, would give security to the slaveholding States. Other causes would work to the same result. The great body of the People of the North, un-

less aroused by some gross act of aggression, like that of the Fugitive Law, are not apt to be profoundly excited upon the subject of Slavery. They are not propagandists. Although we expect to see them setting their faces as flint against all attempts to involve them in the extension or support of Slavery, and using their moral influence against it, they never can be induced to embark in violent measures for its overthrow. To imagine that the farmers, and manufacturers, and merchants, and shopkeepers, of the North could be prevailed upon to use their power in Congress to force through an unconstitutional act for abolishing slavery in the States, and then employ the army of the United States to enforce the act, is simply nonsensical. Of the philanthropists of the free States

actively engaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, we know of none who contemplate violent aggression. Generally, they believe that peaceful meas ures, in all reforms, are demanded by the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and their philosophy teaches them that a civil and servile war is not the true road to Freedom-not a fitting preparation for an Emancipation, which shall bless alike both races, and harmonize their rela-

While the South, therefore, has nothing to ap rehend from the vast preponderance of non laveholders in the Federal Government, the friends of Freedom have every reason to look for ward to it with hope and gladness. Let them bide their time, and possess their souls in patience, discountenancing violence, and relying upon ceable means, diligently and faithfully used, to edress all grievances and secure the triumph of Truth and Justice.

"Diligently and faithfully used." Remember the Southern delegation in Congress could never have passed territorial bills without the Proviso. or forced through the Fugitive Bill, by their own quite so arrogant as to tell the North, that a law they may thank some of their own representatives learned to regard as a familiar companion. Their hints are always respectfully considered, and, even when we do not recognise their soundness, we at soundness, wear soundness, we at soundness, we at soundness, we at soundness,

Daniel Webster. How many of the thousands of meetings the Compromise members of Congress. will carry their indignation to the polls, and make it tell upon the elections, in defiance of all party considerations?

### SATURDAY EVENING POST AND MRS. SOUTH-WORTH.

"We are happy to be able to announce to the numerous readers of the Post, that we have made an arrangement with Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTH-WORTH, author of 'Retribution,' 'The Deserted Wife, 'Shannondale,' &c, by which, after the 1st of January next, she will (with the exception of an occasional story in a Washington paper) write exclusively for the Post."-Sat. Ev. Post. The "Washington paper" referred to is, the National Era.

The Post, in some additional remarks, pays high, but well-deserved, tribute to the genius of Mrs. Southworth. We have no doubt that the engagement will be agreeable and advantageous to both the enterprising publisher and our esteem ed friend, the untiring author. We like to see our literary women liberally paid for their con tributions to American Literature.

### "THE COMPROMISE."

The Compromise must be sustained in all its parts; and it must be sustained not simply as series of measures providing for the admission of California, the reclamation of fugitive slaves Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the settlement of the Texas bounds ry; but it must be sustained as a treaty of peace and amity, adjusting the principles of future action, and binding the Federal Government to stay its hands from meddling with slave institutions. These peace measures were not intended simply to heal the particular and specific wounds which afflicted the country during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress; but they were intended to provide for the future, by establishing rule for the settlement of all the questions which grow out of slave institutions. We therefore contend that the compromise will be violated not only in the repeal of the fugitive slave law, but in either of the following cases:

1. When the fugitive slave bill is repealed of 2. When a State is refused admittance because

its constitution admits slavery;

3 When slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia; 4. When Congress attempts to regulate the slave trade between the States; 5. When Congress attempts to interfere with

slavery in the States; or, 6. When it imposes the Wilmot Proviso on the To sum up all these in one proposition, it aphat the compromise is viol the Federal Government departs from the principle of non-intervention.—Washington Union.

The Union seems to be laboring under a strange hallucination. The "Compromise" never passed Congress. After a desperate and protracted struggle, it was utterly demolished, and Mr Clay, its great advocate, betook himself to salt water to restore the capital he had wasted in that famous project. No-we are mistaken-it was not utterly demolished. A vestige of it, the Utah bill, received the sanction of the Senate, and was sent to the House, bearing the high-sounding title of the great Omnibus itself. After that, several measures were taken up

put through the usual course, and were successively adopted, without any compact or agreement, but simply because there happened to be majorities in favor of them. Nobody dreamed that they constituted a Compromise-nobody called them a Compromise. Even the "Omnibus" itself escaped that brand. The readers of the Union will remember how indignantly it rejected this district, returned to this city last week. He William S. Thayer, some of whose productions that title, and how affectionately it always spoke
of the Omnibus, as "the Adjustment"—and all its
advocates styled it, "the Adjustment." It was
place will be filled by another, and we have our

Will have graced our columns.

Advocates styled it, "the Adjustment." It was
place will be filled by another, and we have our

For sale as above. no Compromise, they proudly declared--for no party, no section, compromised any right or in-If the combination of the measures, denomi

nated the Omnibus, could not be called a Compromise, much less could the measures, when singly considered, and passed successively, without any compact or agreement, making the pas- John Wentworth has done. sage or fulfilment of one, dependent upon that of the other. The Union may mystify itself, but no one else

The measures adopted by Congress, at its last session, were distinct measures, separately acted upon, considered and adopted according to usual parliamentary forms, and, like all other laws, are has been found out lately, as well as from the of Christ. The other articles are, Modern Scoptisubject to revision, amendment, or repeal, at the discretion of the Law Making power. The People did not confer on Congress the power to compromise their rights, or to pass irrepealable lawsnor did Congress pretend to perpetrate any such Besides, there was nothing in the nature of the measures, involving compromise. California was

admitted as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery. She had a right to admission, and Congress had no right to object to her Constitution on account of its anti-slavery provision. This has always been Southern doctrine, and, in this case, the North was interested in her admission. There was no concession on either side, of course no compromise. New Mexico and Utah were placed under Territorial Government, and the Proviso was omitted. This was a clear gain by the South, not conceded by the North, but extorted from the fears of some of its representatives. Where one section gained all it demanded, and the other lost all that it insisted upon, through the treachery of some of its agents, how could there be : compromise ?" But, it may be said that the abolition of th

slave trade was a concession to the North, and the Fugitive bill a concession to the South. We recollect well, that Mr. Clay and Mr. King, both Southern men, were the most zealous for the abolition of the slave trade in the District. By them and other Southern men, the slave-pens were stigmatized as nuisances, and a disgrace to the capital city of the nation. Besides, the meas ure was only a transcript of what had been done by many slaveholding States. It was not then a concession to the North. It was only carrying out in relation to the District a policy which has long prevailed in a majority of the slave States. It was a Southern as well as Northern measure. If the South conceded nothing, in what consists the "compromise?" As to the Fugitive bill, it is a concession to the

Slaveholding Interest, without any equivalent. If it be constitutional and right, it should stand for that reason; if wrong, and beyond what the Constitution requires or authorizes, it should be re- it. Soft water will do as well, and whenever pealed for that reason-and the repeal would not he in violation of any right, or of good faith; or | with cologne. of any compact or compromise, there being none to violate. The Union may rest assured that when the

friends of Freedom obtain the ascendency in Congress, they will exercise their own judgment as to the continuance, amendment, or repeal of any of the late measures of that body, without reference to its hallucination about a compremise, but guided alone by what they believe constitutional and

"Dear Doctor Bailey: Will you be so good as to inform your readers why you have said nothing of the character of the 'Free Presbyterian.'
"Yours, respectfully." I don't know, indeed. I plead guilty to doing

some things, and leaving undone others, withou any reason at all-just because an editor cannot always think. If it will please our friend, or do service to the "Free Presbyterian," we will say, what we thought we had said, that it is a wellconducted newspaper, the faithful exponent espe cially of the Anti-Slavery principles of the Free extreme folly of this print. Extravagant as they strength. The free States have a majority of Presbyterians, those seceders from the Presbyteare apt to be in their pretensions, they are not forty in the House and six in the Senate; so that rian organizations, who feel bound to set their faces as flint against all toleration of Slavery. It which has to be executed chiefly among its citi- for the passage of these obnoxious measures. Let is edited by a man of sterling integrity, whom we upon your scalp. By the time the process has zens is "not longer debatable"-shall not be ques- the North reform itself; this is its first duty, never knew to go off half-cocked, except once, and tioned or opposed by their Representatives. It Let it mark the representatives who have proved that was, when he fired at us for writing what we have one, to introduce you to yourself, for you

For the National Era. A WINTER EVENING RHYME

No more the feet of the west wind

Birds of passage, sailing southward,

The sunlight fled o'er the mountains,

The day had nearly ceased, And the waves of the twilight shadow

Doneed on the tasselled corn.

Like ships along the skies,

To their tropical Paradise.

Seemed to bear away our sunshin

Were flowing towards the ear

As the Prophet threw off his mantle

The dying sun with his giories

Not knowing where or why

Went forth my love and I.

And her gaze, so calmly earnest

laddens the snowy hill.

She raised her drooping eyelids

For she saw the Sable Angel

With a sad and mild surprise

That was unseen to my eyes.

The crickets were singing loudly

At the birth of the fair young moon,

And the winds with the rustling cedars

As the pulse of Nature had stopped

Were weaving a mournful tun-

We heard not: all seemed silent

To catch the tremplous accents

Oh, words, so few and precions

Shall leave this beating hear

And though among the Living

Her face no more is seen.

As I sit in my room by the fire

Comes near me as of old.

I feel her hand's light pressur

And beneath that look so saintly

Thanks, Father, that still thou sende

Some glad beatitude, Some blessed presence to the soul,

Some messenger of Good

That, to every suffering spirit

And Hope and Memory open

Cambridge, January, 1850.

dered .- Peninsular Freeman

Praise nobly deserved.

Their angel-haunted halls

HONOR TO MR. BINGHAM.

In all parts of this State we have the stronges

expressions of approbation of Mr Bingham's course. A meeting at Lower Saginaw passed the

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the

course pursued by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham—the faithful, fearless, and honest representative of the constituency he represented, and by whom he

was elected-on the bill for the admission of

was received—on the order of the attention of california; his manly opposition to the extension of slavery, the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, and against the renewal of the plough patent to the

heirs of Jethro Wood: and hereby tender him

our heartfelt thanks for the faithful services ren-

"JOHN WENTWORTH, member of Congress from

opinion that we shall not be benefited by the change. Wentworth has his faults—but there is no doubt but that he has represented the wishes of his constituents faithfully on most of the im-

portant questions, and he has certainly worked well for the district.—Chicago Citizen.

We hope Mr. Malony, his successor, will prove

as true to the liberal sentiment of his district as

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The following paragraph from one of our ex-

changes communicates a discovery which prom-

"A distinguished General (Twiggs) returned

from the Mexican war covered with 'glory.' He had, however, two marks of hard service which laurels could not hide—as they did Cæsar's bald-

ness. One was a head as white as wool, and the

other a cutaneous eruption on the forehead. For the latter, he was advised to try a mixture of sul-

phur, and sugar of lead, and rose water. In ap-plying it, some of the mixture moistened the hair on the forehead, and after a while that part of his

hair resumed the original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it became, and

now is, of its primitive sandy hue. He commu-nicated it to some of his friends in Washington,

especially to some ex-members who are widowers

and seeking preferment—and it has been found

efficacious in every instance. It does not dye the

hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and re-

store the original color.
"The receipt is as follows: 1 drachm Sac-Sul-

phur, 1 drachm Sugar of Lead, 4 oz. Rose Water,

mix them, and shake the phial on using the mix-ture, and bathe the hair twice a day for a week,

The receipt is not correct. It should read

Lac Sulphur, not Sac Sulphur, and the propor-

tions are not put down according to the original

recipe. This was as follows: Sugar of Lead 1

drachm, Lac Sulphur 2 drachms, Rose Water

The Lac Sulphur is almost insoluble, and the

probability is, that the Sugar of Lead is the only

potential ingredient. Of the effect of the mix-

ture, if properly used, there can be no doubt. It

will change gray hair to a brown, and its effect

upon the growth and healthiness of the hair is

decidedly beneficial. It cleanses the scalp, and

we have observed, that during its use, the hair is

We think the propor ion of sugar of lead ought

cary weight or measure, of water, there should be

Rose Water is directed to be used, but it is

not essential. Where much of the mixture i

consumed, it makes it rather costly. Indeed, the

Rose Water is the only expensive ingredient in

used, the mixture can be rendered sweet-smelling,

The newspapers direct that it should be shaken

up whenever used. This will do, if the object be

to convert each particular hair into a brimstone

match, standing out, stiff and erect, ready for ig-

nition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims

of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look

about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange

the new brimstone suit for their old silver-tipped

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thou

oughly, after using it, not before. Let it be still

Be sure the apothecary do not make a mi

take and give you black sulphur, instead of Lac

Sulphur. That would be a rather strong medi-

cament. And do not let him put you off with

flowers of sulphur "-what you want is, the real

At first, use it two or three times a day, moist

ening every hair, and rubbing the root zealously

When you have restored its youth, use it, as you

would water, once a day, in the morning, to moist-

en the hair, so that you may, by the aid of your

ordinary instrumentalities, restrain its eccentrici-

ties, and make it lie smoothly and modestly

been completed, you must get your wife, if you

will hardly know whether the glossy brown head

and limpid when you put it on.

or longer if necessary."

not apt to come out.

drachms.

head dress.

Lac Sulphur.

hair of hoary-headed gentlemen:

Some luring Phantom calls

I see her features fair,

I breathe another air.

This wintry night and cold,

And the kindly snows are keeping

Her grave-sod warm and gree

Ve never can depart,

Till all its clinging fancies

With joy my soul did thrill,

As a flush failing out from a cloud rift

Went forth two loving beings

To go before the Lord.

Along the river's margin.

that venerable, gray-headed gentleman who used to face you whenever you stood before that me-LLIAM SYDNEY THAYER. Such is the great Twiggs discovery-such its ad smitten the hill-tops, power, and the true mode of using it. Let no helds blushed where he can reh of Autumn's Angels one infer from this, that we speak from experience. We dislike egotism, and wish to be under. Had set the woods aflame. stood as communicating the results of a very No longer the dusty road side Did the golden rod adorn,

critical observation.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

that looks out at you from the glass belongs to

PHE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERA-TURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. November, 1850. New York Stringer & Townsend. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November, 1850.

New York: The Harpers. ATTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston: E. Littell & Co. These three periodicals embrace nearly all that

s valuable in Foreign Periodical Literature. Littell's is the oldest, and has secured a firm hold on public opinion. The editor takes a wide range in making his selections, and is careful to present us with the substantial results of Foreign Science, as well as the most entertaining articles of Foreign Literature.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY has attained, since its commencement a few months since, great popularity. The November number closes the first volume of six numbers, and the issue, it is announced, now amounts to fifty thousand copies. Few publishers understand so well how to purvey for the public taste. Both of these monthlies we have noticed at length in a former number of the Era. The International, is another candidate for

public favor, and there is plenty of room for it. Four numbers constitute a volume, at St. By the single number it is 25 cents, by the year \$3 The magazine is exceedingly well edited. It is not exclusively devoted to selections from Foreign Literature; considerable space, we observe is assigned to original papers from Home Authors of distinction. Translations are also given from the best French and German authors. A most interesting department of the work is that allotted to "Authors and Books," in which a general survey of the condition and current events of the Literary World is taken, so that one obtains a very good idea of what authors are doing every-

We wish all these publications great success Their enterprising publishers deserve well of the American public.

The last-named magazine is for sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, above 9th street. Washington; Harper's New Monthly, by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue; and Littell's Liv. ing Age, by W. Adam, Pa. avenue.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE. October, 1850 New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury. Penn. avenue, Washington

"Christopher under Canvass," " The Green Hand," and " My Novel; or, Varieties of English Life," are the chief attractions of this number. The "Green Hand" winds up his "short yarn," which has been running only some fourteen months. It is a capital sea story. We notice the beginning of another interesting series of papers, entitled Modern State Trials." The other articles are, Military Life in North Africa, the French Wars of Religion, and several delightful poems from Delta. GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. December, 1850. Phila-

delphia: George R. Graham, editor. For sale by V Adam, Pa. avenue, Washington. The embellishments in Graham's Monthly are

worth the price of the volume. The reading matter grows better and better. Some of the best minds of the country are laid under contribution. Two Poems in this number are particularly noticeable-one, of gorgeous fancies, by R. H. Stoddard, another, on the death of Wordsworth, by

This number is overflowing with poetry, some of it of sterling metal. The editor's gossip with readers and correspondents is as sparkling as

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY November, 1850. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. The reader of this able Quarterly will find

much to interest him in an article on Reforms and Reformers, by the Rev. John Parkman. Mr Everett's writings are noticed critically by the Hon. George S. Holland. The admirers of Mr. Giles will be delighted with an elaborate article ises to "to take the shine off" of anything that from his pen on the influences of the character cism, The Motive of Virtue, and North American Review on Hungary.

THE CONSPIRATOR. By A. E. Dupuy. New York: D. A. Washington.

A new novel, by a Western lady, founded upon the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. We could wish that the genius of the accomplished authoress had selected a theme that had not become almost too commonplace for fiction. She has fine abilities, and a certain friend, who had the pleas ure of seeing several chapters of the present work in manuscript, speaks in high terms of the power they evinced.

ADDITIONAL MEMOIRS OF MY YOUTH. By A. De Lama GENEVIEVE, or the History of a Servant Girl. By Lamar

tine. Translated by A. R. Scoble. New York: the Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor. When we sit down to one of Lamartine's books the first sensation is displeasure at his egotism

and strained sentimentalism; but this feeling is soon lost in admiration of his fine sensibility, his delicate perception of the Beautiful, his affluent imagination, the nobleness of his sentiments, the warm eloquence of his style. The works noticed above are his latest. Gene vieve is an exquisite story, the beginning of a

ple. It is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and Lamartine, with his genuine sympathies with the laboring masses, is the very man for the work. WILLIAM THLL. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farn ham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

series, we understand, to be written for "the Peo-

This is a translation from the French of M. De Florian. Appended, is a life of the author, and

in the same volume is bound up a sketch of Anto be doubled. That is, to four ounces, apothedreas Hofer, the "Tell" of the Tyrol. The whole is handsomely printed, and embellished with of sugar of lead and lac sulphur, each, two very pretty engravings on wood. The style of the author is florid, but he nar-

rates with so much grace and pathos the principal incidents in the life of the heroic Tell, that one's attention is fairly taken captive. We suppose the book is intended for boys ; but, having picked it up just to glance at it, we could not help reading it all through, although we are a little past boyhood. CHILD'S STORY BOOK. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

For sale as above. A fine Holyday Gift, for little folk. It contains eight stories, and a number of attractive pictures. NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: I am requested to state that the pa

per coming to this office for Robert Offley does not arrive here, for some weeks past, on the day when due; and further, that the number containing the "Fugitive Slave Law" has not at all come

to hand, and is required as a reference, as well as to become acquainted with the provisions of the law. You will please forward that number.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM FOX, P. M. Will Mr. Fox please tell us what is the address. Ed. Era.

### TRIAL OF GENERAL CHAPLIN FOR CARRYING OFF SLAVES. ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 11, 6 P. M .- The pre

liminary movements for the trial of General Chaplin, on the charge of carrying off slaves, commenced this morning. George R. Richardson, Esq., Attorney General, and Mr. Bowie ap-Radeliffe of Washington, as coun

ties the subject of intrigue. They rest in a

and political experience, comprehending nearly

all live Frenchmen who have held distinguished

positions under either of the three dynastics

cannot carry on the Government without it, and

The witnesses were all present, and were ex-The witnesses were all present, and were examined by the grand jury, and a true bill returned against the accused. The counsel for the prosecution stated that they would be ready for trial to-morrow, and the witnesses and petit jury were ordered to be in attendance There were several ladies and gentlemen, friends of Chaplin, present, with quite a large number of citizens.

# LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PECK'S RANCHO, CALAVERAS RIVER, San Joaquin Co., California, Sept. 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: Being tired of the life of the city. left San Francisco a fortnight since, for a trip up into the mountains, where I could breathe pure air, free from dust, eat fresh wild game, and perhaps "bag" a little of the yellow dross for which all the civilized world are seeking so eagerly. I left ed audiences in provincial towns; and a series of San Francisco on the night of the 3d, and reached Stockton the following morning a little

The city of Stockton lies at the head of a slough or "slue," as they term it here, which runs out of miles from it. This slough is navigable all the year round by boats drawing not more than six are more pleasing. feet of water. Stockton is a pretty little town, lying embosomed among lofty cak trees, which opened the winter's campaign by a crowded pub-Stockton, but little over a year since, the city Walmsley in the chair. The friends of the cause and some of the prettiest buildings in California. year. Among them the house of C. M. Weber, the tinues to be an attraction.

I remained two days in Stockton, and started for the Moquelumne river ; but, upon reaching the Calaveras, finding an old friend in the proprietor of this rancho, concluded to spend a few days in this delightful spot, previous to buckling myself to a spade and pick-axe. The Calaveras river rises at the base of the Sierra Nevada, and, running a course of nearly a hundred miles, empties into the San Joaquin about twenty miles below here. This portion of the country is destined yet to be the garden spot of California. For a circuit of twenty miles round here is a level plain, covered with magnificent oak trees, usually about a hundred feet apart, and with a thick growth of grass and wild oats. The soil, is a rich black loam, but now crusted and cracked by the burning rays of the sun, which pour on it from this unclouded sky. The Calaveras, for twenty miles, is lined with grape vines clinging to the tall oaks, and from which the juicy fruit is hanging in rich, ripe

All that is required here to render this a garden is water during the summer months. I am satisfied that, with irrigation, crops of grain and vegetables could be raised here, such as no other part of the world can produce. Yankee ingenuity will yet overcome this difficulty. A ranchero near Stockton has already bored an artesian well on his land, and many others are intending to do of goods, raw material, &c., have been enter-

friends, and the civilized and refined life of cities, has built himself a home here upon the broad dustrial Exhibition Fund. prairie, where, beneath this delightful sky, he inyears, bade adieu to his family and friends, came | brother conservatives. immediately back, settled on this lovely spot, that the Government of the United States will look with a liberal eye upon these pioneers who are subduing the wilderness, and will, if not disturbed, yet make it "bud and blossom as the rose-

It is certainly very unfortunate that Congress has as yet taken no action in regard to the pub-lic lands of California. This extensive domain of virgin soil is now fast getting into the hands of, either greedy speculators, many of whom are manufacturing false titles, or in those of actual settlers, who are building their homes upon it in all the uncertainty as to whether they will be able to hold it or not. Things are fast becoming settled in California upon a more permanent basis than ever before, and troubles of the greatest kind would inevitably ensue, should an attempt be made in the future to dispossess the present settlers of their lands. If Congress ever intend. upon any terms, to admit us into the Confederacy, it is high time that some action in advance was taken in this matter. Many of the settlers are young men, who came to California as soldiers during the war with Mexico, were disbanded here, and have located their land-warrants, thinking they have a perfect right so to do, upon the

I picked up, accidentally, a New York paper vesterday, which strayed away up here, and saw with deep regret, the statement of the failure of the Compromise bill. Not that, in a moral point of view. I consider that bill as the best; but, believing as I do that, at present, it, or some bill of the kind, is the only one that can give us any the kind, is the only one that can give us any reasonable prospect of admission. As a citizen of the United States, I have no objection, individually, to a compromise with the South, so far as affects the whole Confederacy; but, as a citizen of California, in common with nine-tenths of my fellow-citizens, my feelings are entirely against any compromise that can alter one jot or tittle of our present constitutional law in regard to

slavery.
Slavery can never be legalized in California.
We are a free-souled and hardy race here, and can never breathe the polluted air of slavery. Let Congress, if they choose, send back our Constitution to us for a revision, or a re-submission to the sovereign people of the State, and every hillside, plain, mountain gorge, and river bed, will again, as before, send up the cry of "Liberty to all." The tardy action of Congress will, however, cause difficulties in this matter. I suppose that there are in this State, in direct contradiction to our titutional law, at least a hundred persons held as slaves, who have been brought here from the Southern States—their owners taking the ground that our law upon this subject is invalid until ratified by the action of Congress. In one case of which I heard, a slave who had escaped was returned to his master by a judicial decree founded upon this idea. When will our rights be acknowledged? When shall we be rele from the perplexing uncertainty which now re-

strains and binds our young limbs?
The news of the failure of the Compromise bill has created, or rather fanned again into a life, a feeling in California that renders our condition more unsettled than ever before. As yet, there an independent Government, but among all classes there is a strong latent feeling to this effect. The wrongs which have been inflicted upon us by the General Government demand redress; and men are already talking of the propriety of throwing off the yoke. This state of things is very much

to be deplored, but it is the inevitable result of the deep derelictions of Congress.

The Rio Calaveras, which in English means the "River of Sculls," derives its name from the fact of human sculis in great quantities being found in its bed and on its banks. This part of the country was formerly the great camping. found in its bed and on its banks. This part of the country was formerly the great camping ground of the Indians of the San Joaquin valley. Here blazed their council fires, and here were their plans of war arranged. Some thirty years since, the greatest Indian battle ever fought in California was fought upon the bank of this river, California was fought upon the bank of this river, between the Indians of the Great Tulare valley and those of the San Joaquin. The former, it seems, had been making incursions upon the hunting grounds of the latter, had killed their elk, and frightened away their smaller game. During one of these inroads, a party of them were attacked, and the whole Tulare tribe came to their rescue. Over five thousand, it is said, were slain, and to this day the whitened sculls of the fallen Indians are found lying on the banks of the Cale.

loss and suffering will ensue from the failure to make provision for it; but we are a hardy, perse-vering set, and can overcome many difficulties. I leave for the Moquelumne river to-morrow, and will in a few days indite you an epistle feesh from "the diggings." Till then, believe me yours.

"Busyours."

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

London, October 25, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The winter season is opening here, and I speak not merely in reference to the places of public amusement and the palaces of fashion, but, also, in reference to the philanthropic societies which are the true glory of England.

To be sure, Macready is next week to appear for the last time on the boards of old Drury; and Fanny Kemble is reading Shakspeare to delightbrilliant national concerts have opened at one of the metropolitan theatres; and M. Jullien advertises a grand Bal Masque to commence his season, and there are a thousand other trifles in the world of London which indicate the return of life and the San Joaquin river, and distant about twenty gayety to the metropolis; but there are other indications of life and energy, in other quarters, which

Last week, the National Reform Association throw a cool shade upon it. When last I saw lic meeting at the London Tavern; Sir Joshua consisted of two tents and a rush house; it now of temperance also held a tea-meeting at the same contains some six or eight thousand inhabitants, place, and decided upon the programme for the

Week after next, they have a grand opening former owner of the rancho upon which Stockton | demonstration at Drury Lane Theatre. Joseph stands. Stockton is the embarcadero for all the Sturge of Birmingham will be there, and Samuel southern mines, and must always be a point of Bowley of Gloucester, and all the elite of the importance so long as the gold of California con- friends of temperance. During the winter a series of great public meetings will be held in Exeter Hall, and during the great exhibition next summer, a Grand World's Meeting will be held in some suitable hall or theatre. So there promises to be a large assortment of attractions next summer, with the World's Peace Congress and the exhibition itself.

The building for the Exhibition is rapidly progressing. Already the foundations are laid, and in a few days the columns will be raised, to bear their share of the burden of the great fabric. There are already steam-engines upon the ground, and 800 laborers are employed daily.

The City of London Committee have already made a report of the articles sent from the city proper, for exhibition. There are 10 exhibiters of minerals, metals, ores, and processes, 23 of vegetables, 163 of machinery, 178 of manufactures, and 51 exhibiters of the fine arts. I had a conversation the other morning with the inventor and patentee of the electrical clock, and saw in his house dozens of time-pieces going without pendulums or springs, and also saw a magnificent specimen of the invention, which will be on exhibition next summer. The inventor says he is the earliest inventor of magnetic clocks in the world, but whether France and America will allow this, is more than I can say-only he has secured a patent for this Kingdom. Already cases ed at the custom-house, from foreign countries. The settler upon this rancho, Mr. Charles Peck. It is stated upon good authority that 1,500 Frenchis one of those queer geniuses who, striking out | men will exhibit in the great Fair, and by the from the busy, trodden paths in which men tread, overland mail, just received from China, it seems has formed a plan of his own, and leaving home, the fever has penetrated to that distance, for a large sum has been raised there towards the In-

During the last week, Lord Stanley and the tends spending the remainder of his days. Mr. Marquis of Granby have been making political returned home to Boston | has been giving the former a little sound advice, last January, after an absence of more than three | which at once awoke the fears of some of his

stocked his farm with horses and cattle, is about at an agricultural dinner down in Waltham, commencing some extensive agricultural opera- near the seat of his father, the Duke of Rutland, commencing some extensive agricultural operations, and is on the high-road to fortune. This is
in which he predicted ruin for the farmers in
the class of men who are to permanently found
consequence of free trade, and yet wound up his the class of men who are to permanently found | consequence of free trade, and yet wound up his our State institutions, and place them on a more certain basis than the fortune of the gold-hunter— speech by advising them to "farm well," "exert throws an air of improbability over the whole account; as, under the influence of the hitherto the earnest, and the fortune of the gold-nunter—
the earnest, ardent, hard-working American
youth. Many other young men have lately settled upon land in this vicinity, with the intention
of cultivating the soil. It is sincerely to be hoped plainly too, that on quarter days, cries of ruin would not settle up the rent rolls! Really it is a civilized world. little strange that these "farmer's friends" don't ture; but they do not; it is enough for them to

> The friends of Episcopacy, and Protestants genestablishment of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England. The Catholics reply, by saying that until quite recently, England has been treated the same as China is now-as a nation of heathen, with the Government of the Holy See administered through the College de Propaganda Fide.
> The object, in fact, has been, conversion. Now, another step has been warranted by circumstances, for London itself has 170,000 Catholics. as many as there are in Rome. One third of Liverpool is Catholic, Preston one half, and in Manchester, Birmingham, and all the large towns, there are great bodies of Catholics, besides "converts are regularly accruing to us, and in an increasing ratio," say the friends of Rome, and so a Catholic Hierarchy has been established.

> Hierarchy has been established.
>
> But the people do not like it—Episcopacy does
> not like the idea of a Catholic Archbishop of
> Westminster, and feels insulted. The Times has
> a powerful article upon the subject, in which it admonishes the Pope to be a little less zealous in his English proselytism, or at least a little more polite, or he had better have a care as to his own position at home. This is a significant hint from such a quarter; and were the English Government seriously to notice the late movements of the Pope, there is little doubt that the disaffected Italians would rejoice, and it might not be a very difficult matter to punish him for his presumption. A grand banquet is given to-day by the Lord Mayor of York, to the Lord Mayor of London.

From all the accounts I read, it will be a splendid occasion. Prince Albert has consented to be present, and is now on his way there. A grand concert will be given, and a ball after the banquet, the Prince remaining the guest of the Mayor of York for the night. Covers will be laid for 240, and the celebrated Alexis Loyer is the manager on the occasion. The invitations are for six o'clock this evening.

The recent outrages in and near the metropo

lis, giving every one occasion to tremble for his own personal safety, have occasioned a healthy agitation which will result in good. Precautionagitation which will result in good. Precautionary measures are to be taken, which must prevent the recurrence of such outrageous attempts upon property and life. The examination into the Frimley murder case goes on, but with little interest, as one of the three prisoners has confessed his participation in the deed. This was done however, with the hope of saving his life. At present his testimony is only allowed to criminate himself, and he is sorely disappointed.

The case of Mr. Cureton, who was throttled,

robbed, and left almost dead, in his own room, in the broad day, promises well. The police with-out doubt have hold of the real pepetrators of the attack, at least one of them has another gentleman as guilty of a similar attack upon hime

The American Merchants House (Mr. Holford) case is also occupying the public attention. One of the robbers is undoubtedly dead, as he was tracked away from the scene of the night's con-flict by his blood, and his hat was found perforated by several "shot." Mr. Holford is now

America, it is said.

The French journals have been during the past The French journals have been during the past week discussing the probable future course of General Changarnier. The Constitutionnel has a long article upon the subject, and argues that the General will support Louis Napoleon at least in the prolongation of his Presidential powers. It says that he owes his present high position to the President, and that he cannot hope for himself a more brilliant career than that which will surely want to the process. await him if he gives in his adhesion, unreserved-ly, to the Prince President. This article, howly, to the Prince President. This article, how-ever, is merely a feeler, put out partly to frighten and coax the General over to the Napoleon party, and many parts of it show conclusively that that party fear him, and would do anything to make sure of him.

It strikes me that Changarnier will not assist the Presidential subcass and company the

and to this day the whitened sculls of the fallen Indians are found lying on the banks of the Calaveras.

The dreaded rainy season has already commenced on these plains. Our first rain took place some two weeks since, and it now rains almost daily. It has taken us by surprise, as we were not expecting it for two months to come. Much

The politicians are already speculating upon the forthcoming message from the President. Some are looking for a lengthy, verbose document, similar to those presented to Congress by Ameri-can Presidents, while many others are expecting a mere summary of propositions smacking of royalty.

a mere summary of propositions smacking of royalty.

General Scheamm has been appointed to the War Department, in the place of General d'Hautpoul, and the change occasions a vast deal of talk, and censure, in some quarters.

It is declared, upon pretty good authority, that in case any attempt is made by the Assembly, in compliance with Louis Napoleon's wishes, to prolong the powers of the President, that General Cavaienae will declare its unconstitutionality. Cavaignae will declare its unconstitutionality, and will make an appeal to the nation to defend the Constitution, and that in this measure he will be joined by Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere. Some of the Paris papers deny this, but I am confident of General Cavaignac. He is a stern constitutionalist, and will never consent to see it trampled into the dust. M. Montalambert has left Paris for Rome, and

t is said the Count de Chambord has summoned M. de Larochejaquelin and M. Berryer to Frohs-

In Germany, the contest between the People and the Aristocracy goes on. The latter are deter-mined to restore the old Diet of Princes, and the former, throughout all portions of Germany, are as determined against it. Russian bayonets and Slavonic regiments will back the Princes, but patriotism and a zealous love of liberty will animate the People, and make them strong. Certainly, the Princes will not risk themselves in such a strugrle; for, if they should triumph, it may be only

If, in this struggle, Prussia gives way, then Austria will force the Constitutionalists of Hesse Cassel to obey the inhuman Elector. The conduct of the inhalitant of Plantage 1 luct of the inhabitants of Electoral Hesse is the admiration of the whole of Europe. They cannot be betrayed into any mad acts of resistance, but quietly plant themselves upon the Constitution

and passive resistance.

A conference is going on at Warsaw, between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Brandenburg; and there is a lull in the Hesse Cassel agitation. Still, troops are constantly marching towards the Hessian frontier. If the Elector be supported by Russia, then the Hessians will be obliged to obey. But if Prussia refuse to give way, there is hope for them. The present may not be pregnant with hope, but the future is. The day is hastening when these contution-breakers will receive their just deserts.

## THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: My illegible handwriting was the cause of three r four errors in printing my letter in your last umber, which made me send you, apparently, nsense. It teaches me a lesson by which I shall try to profit.

The details of the Africa's advices are meager of events of importance, save in China, where the spirit of progress is said to be actually awakening the masses to the necessity of reforms in the Government, and the relative rights of classes in society, if the policy of the Brother of the Moon's Council is to continue longer in favor of preventng emigration from their too crowded realm.

According to a Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily News, a revolution, wide-spread and most alarming to the Government and property holders, is fiercely raging in the interior. It was generated by a prediction or prophecy, (the writer does not say whose,) which the literati have long encouraged, viz: That in 1851 (of our calendar) there would be a change of Dynasty in the Chinese Empire.

The "muss" began in the Province of Kwang Siria, in the vicinity of Kwang Tung, in which Canton is situated. According to this account, the rebels have reached within one hundred miles of Canton, reducing the country as they progress. Peck came to this country in the same ship with speeches. The former, who, I need not say, is the Their Generalissimo is Leitseng Pang, who might me, some four years ago, and having been very | leader of the protectionists in the House of Lords, | be the man in the moon for aught Europe knows his followers is the dethronement of the Emperor. because his face is steadily set against reforms. The gallant Marquis made a lengthy speech | Several Government officers in minor positions are said to be serving in the army of the rebels. It is believed at Hong Kong, that one of the purcount; as, under the influence of the hitherto stringent and rigidly executed ordinances against the penetration of foreigners or foreign ideas into Chim, not one in five hundred of the population ruin for them, he gave them to understand, and of the empire can be imbued with any of the many Christian theories prevalent in what we term the

The same writer claims that throughout the practically show themselves so in this critical junc- | Chinese Empire there exist secret clubs of socialists, in the widest sense of the term, who band together to obtain Government reforms of all descriptions. He predicts that they will soon deerally, are amazed and excited in reference to the throne the Emperor, unless he yield to their demands for change. Change, change! Now the watchword of the whole earth.

This account comes so straight, and wears so much the aspect of earnest conviction of its truth in the mind of its narrator, that more or less of

it must be correct. There is doubtless a party in China, as where ever men think and feel, who desire the amelioration of the condition of the masses; and it has probably ripened into an effort to right them by violence; but that this first attempt can succeed in a country where the whole population was but yesterday wedded to notions a thousand years old, is past my conception. If it should so turn out, surely Europe and America have been sadly in the dark with reference to the true condition of the Celestial Empire, since anything has been known of it by the Christian world. I am among those who calculate that the march of Progress will be straight forward and triumphant every where. But we have seen its genius halt and balk for the moment, too often at such obstacles as the cunning of the Bureaucracies of Europe can throw in its way, to justify the indulgence of the hope that, at one swoop, it can establish a Christian polity, instead of the superstitions which have reigned absolute over the minds of the Chinese for century upon century. Has this reform-cholera gone east, or does China get it from the west? Are French or American notions at the bottom of the movement? Really, it is almost as fair to presume that the Celestials may have caught the happy infection from breezes wafted from the shores of our own California, as from the oppressed, but ever-gallant, heroes who now breathe the spirit of freedom nearest them on the west. But enough of China-my life on it, another quarter of a century will find children murdered, idols worshipped, and females' feet cramped there, as such things are done to-day, after

their fashion of a thousand years ago. National prejudices and habits are the hardes things in the world to eradicate. For centuries, it was the boast of the English that they hated their neighbors over the Channel-scarce a stone's throw off-with an intensity akin to the emper of their own bull-dog, which never lets go with life. This tender sentiment, you will remember, was duly reciprocated by the French. It has taken a half century of reforms, step by step, in each Government, with the consequent better education of the masses of both, also the wonder-working steamboat, railroad, and electric telegraph, as well as the previous conversion of well nigh all England to the truly Christian principle of free trade, to commence extensively to break down the barriers of ignorance and superstition which made John Bull and Jean Crapeau so heartily despise and detest each other. Than God, we are to have no more wars between France and England. Their Governments and Aristoc racies may respectively plot and counterplot, as Governments and Aristocracies have done everywhere since time was. The people of the contiguous Realm and Republic have, however, too many interests in common—those which are now acknowledged everywhere to be the interests of a common humanity—ever to suffer themselves again to be made the tools with which individual familes and cliques may prosecute, in demoralizing and desolating war, their personal aggrandizement only—the object of the national contests, one and all, into which monarchs and their immediate advisers have heretofore led people by the

As hard as they labor to that end, there is

nothing in the advices by the Africa leading to the conclusion that those who would govern the conclusion that those who would govern Assembly to cut off two-thirds of the electors who made him President from the franchise, and to nominated Ringham, but their organization was France as she was governed 100, 50, and 4 years France as she was governed 100, 50, and 4 years ago, are advancing a jot to the goal of their respective hopes. They plot on as heretofore, amusing themselves with illusive schemes. Their be the upshot of the present whirling around of ago, are advancing a jot to the goal of their remusing themselves with illusive schemes. Their castles in the air are akin to the sugar candy casthe scum thrown to the surface of the French pot by the violent boiling of its contents, which has long since subsided. tles which glitter on their own mahogany; while the French masses are rapidly approaching that condition of political enlightenment in which, England is in a delirium of rage over the action condition of political enlightenment in which, when once there, even such dreamers as the Or-leanists, the Bananartists, and the Legitimists leanists, the Bonapartists, and the Legitimists will cease to make the abrogation of their liber-

strange condition now. The National Assembly embraces well night all in the Republic of official and political experience. Comprehending nearly which have marked her career in the last quarte of a century.

The London weekly Times closes a violent de which have held France in the grasp of Monarchy in any form within the last three years. They paragraph, which I quote, as comprehending the pith of what English liberalism (the most bigoted coincide but in one thing—in cordial hatred of the and self-conceited fanaticism in the world, in all

idea that the people should form an essential ele- things not squaring with its own notions) thinks ment of the Government. Legitimacy would pro-ment of the Government. Legitimacy would pro-"As to the political character of the movement." claim them destined by God to be serfs forever; Bo-napartism would cheat them out of their liberties by the glare of military glory; and Orleanism would Crown, and a treasonable attack on the temporal do the same by them, by means of largesses and spectacle. They all, however, conspire against their liberties. They form in fact a club—I here day have degenerated, and are destitute of the refer to the Legitimists and Orleanists particu-larly—exercising great power over the President spired their ancestors to deeds of heroism in the great cause of progress !" and the little clique of schemers by which he is Verily, Rome itself never put forth an edict immediately surrounded. Louis Napoleon, if he

could, would instantly dissolve this club. But he this.

The offence is a simple order from the Pope, that, hereafter, the government of the Roman Church in England shall be somewhat different:

is therefore at its mercy. He has no alternative but to appease it, if possible, to accomplish which that it shall have a different head, and that its subdivisions into church districts shall be changed. he would sacrifice everything but his place, and that it shall have a different head, and that its subdivisions into church districts shall be changed. Now, the Mormon church, in England, the Chirowated him. But this club demand of him virtually and the chiral subdivisions into church in England, the Chirowated him. But this club demand of him virtually and that it shall have a different head, and that its subdivisions into church districts shall be changed. Now, the Mormon church, in England, the Chirowater head, and that its subdivisions into church districts shall be changed. ties, may pass as many similar ordinances, with reference to this country, as they please, and none tually this very thing—an abdication. They are unanimous for a Monarchy, but, though disagree-ing as to what particular description of Monarchy it shall be, they coincide in insisting that no Bo-naparte shall be its head and front. Thus, there will care sufficiently for them, save their spiritual given their profollowers here, where they have such, even to Fugitive Law. read their edicts. Time and again has Rome treated the United

States after the same fashion. Yet few, save Roman Catholics, take the trouble to learn the vari-

has arisen deadly hatred between the President and this club of Conservatives. They are lept together just now only by hatred of popular lib-erties and distaste for any Bonaparte. They all ous changes which she makes in her American policy. America entertains no fear that her prin-ciple—liberalism—will not afford her a sufficient look to physical force as the lever by which their purposes are eventually to be carried out, the President and his cliques among them. It is not wonderful, then, that they make court where marantee against a retrograde march of thought. English Liberalism, on the contrary, is evidently beset with visions of coming Thomas-a-Beckets, John Rogerses, and Smithfield fires. All this it lays—to the army—which they at least believe o have become the residuary legatee of all power must appear supremely ridiculous in the eyes of him who reflects on what England was, when Poin France; for popular claims, parliamentary action, universal suffrage, Divine right, and lepery-the political domination of Rome-was ex gitimacy, have each, in turn, yielded up the power lled from English soil, and what she is now. For my part, I should like to see the church of Rome again obtain something of a political foot-hold in "Merrie England," if but to operate as a These elements of former power appear to the plotters to be completely discredited. They now see but a single source and reservoir of power recounteracting agent to the enervating and reac-tory influence of her present church government. maining, "La Ligne." It is not miraculous that the army should be assiduously courted. Chan-We should then have the two squabbling like the Orleanists and Legitimists in France, the one garnier is supposed, erroncously, to represent its opinions—to be well nigh their embodiment. He has undoubtedly the best African military reputation, now that Bugeaud is no more; and he is and rapidly, being relieved of the espionage and deeply respected by the soldiery. He is in com-mand of the military in and around the capital, annoying interference of the church's part in the Government. It is notorious to all who study rather by the desire and action of the Assembly, than of Louis Napoleon. He knows these facts, England, that the connection between her Government and state is now the whole dependence of and sets himself up as a rival in power to the Chief Magistrate. Indeed, at reviews, as at levees, he the aristocracy to stem the current of liberal changes so pressing upon the realm. Fearing not takes post opposite the President, rather than at the influence of the political dogmas of Rome, where his side; and in politics he is found to stand in men are free, and think, I should like nothing better than to see a powerful rival to the church of England spring up in Britain. To the sincere the same antagonist position. Still, Changarnier possesses no strong hold upon the minds of the army; not he. The army may be said to consist Liberalist the fight would prove of no more in-terest than that of the bear and the woman's husof two classes, between whom there is a marked difference, and no sympathy. The larger is the terræ filius, the son of the clod, to translate liberally. They serve only because of the force of the band, in Illinois, to the good housewife herself—she did not care "a drot" which whipped, provided both were well scratched in the skrimmage.

I draw from the violent opposition which all law, and count the moments with impatience for the expiration of their conscription, that they classes in England are making to this Papal acmay again return to their original agricultural mode of life. This class, where not straight-out republicans, reflect faithfully the opinions of the impediate legality in which we have been from the earnestness and violence with which English Lib-

immediate locality in which each man was reared; and coming from a plebeian stock, of course they favor the aspirations of the Royalist candidate.

The other division of the components of the French army is far less numerous, if far more important in political calculations. Its members are the soldiers by profession—the men who contemplate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of their lives in the plate spending the balance of the plate spending the balance of the plate spending the plate spe plate spending the balance of their lives in the service. The non-commissioned officers are almost to a man of this class. They are evidently Napoleonists, a large portion of the commissioned officers sharing with them this sentiment. As they have well nigh unbounded influence upon their "greener" comrades, it looks as though adroit political managers might easily cause (through their employment) a declaration primite on the last steamer left Liverpool. The people are true to their attitude of passive resistance, while the Elector can find no tools in his own army sufficiently base to carry out his commission. (through their employment) a declaration similar out his conspiracy against the constitution and to that of the 18th Brumaire to be made in favor liberties of the State. Russin, it is rumored, has Russia, it is rumored, has | Hunt is elected. of the 2d Bonaparte. Properly managed, there signified to Austria her willingness to back the could be no doubt of its temporary success, though latter in what she terms "the pacification of the the Republicans, Orleanists, and Legitimists, Electorate." That is, in forcing the people to latter in what she terms "the pacification of the uniting against it, would in the end teach Louis submit to the unconstitutional decrees of the Napoleon the vanity of earthly ambition. But Sovereign. It strikes me that this intimation is very bright prospects of profit and professional very bright prospects of profit and professional advancement are necessary, even to induce the army to take the first step in such work. War alone might possibly command these; and national glories like those of Austerlitz and Marengo but a ruse to affect Prussia's attitude on the Damight so dazzle the eyes of the chance-calculating
Bourgeoise, as to repress their natural feeling
against the movement. But, why speculate further on this scheme? Louis Napoleon is not the
also applied to France to join her in signifying ther on this scheme? Louis Napoleon is not the man to achieve such victories. His future, if not that of France, is indeed gloomy. Her hope is changed, under the penalty of simultaneous invasion from both these Powers, the one on her eastern and the other on her western frontier. in fidelity to the Republic; his, and that of his or native to the Republic; his, and that of his Orleanist and Legitimist co-plotters, in turmoil and revolution. If these parties ever come coolly to scan the chances, they will be forced to conclude that it is idle to struggle longer against the Republican destiny of their country. Like Louis Napoleon would gladly listen to the over-tures of Nicholas, as they hold before his eyes the glories of another Marengo and Austerlitz, of which I write above. But the "Club" in the so many Representatives of Homer's hero, the chiefs of plotting interests now sit aloof, each in his own tent, brooding indigantly over this ruling of fate. They are without affection for or faith in each other. Even among the Legitimists Assembly, without whose cooperation he is politically powerless, will consent to no movement likely to result in giving him the advantage (in his schemes for imperial dignity) of these same glories. So he has been forced to answer, that themselves, there are now two parties standing upon distinct and widely different grounds. The he is not, as his uncle was—France; and that there exists no hope that the Chamber will sanc-Bonapartists hate all the others, as may be gathered from Louis Napoleon's denunciations of the Parliamentary commission sitting in judgment upon "the cries" of the army. All classes wanttion a policy likely to advance his imperial pros-pects. Russia has also approached the English Government, to induce it to remonstrate against the course of Prussia; assuring her that an Enging kings join in sustaining that movement to prevent the fastening of imperial chains on lish remonstrance need not involve English armed interference, in case her words are in vain. But France, for such was its purpose. The President declares that it is unconstitutional on the part of the Assembly to presume to interfere with the England could no more remain an inactive spec tator of a continental war of Governments, than the Tipperary boy could pass through Donnybrook Fair, shelala in hand, while a chunk of a general fight is in course of progress, without breaking a head or two, if but to keep his hand the Assembly to presume to interfere with the citizen-soldier's liberty of speech. The President of the Chamber holds that the cry of Vive L'Empereur is but, in other words, "Down with the Republic;" and is, therefore, treasonable. All the Royalists of the body, burning as they do to abrogate popular liberty, join in his honest decision, because Bonapartism is not the change they desire. in. European war of moment must be a loss to England, who has come to flourish only through the arts of peace. Each and every of her wars within the last seventy-five years, save those in India, have cost her far more than they have come they desire.

These bickerings in high places indicate an to. But for the commercial advantages which her people have reaped from her Indian conquests, these very wars would have made her Governapproaching storm—coups detats—and the fluctuations on the Bourse bear witness that small edment as much the sport of frequent attempts at revolution, as others of Europe. National pros-perity is the secret of the stability of her institu-tions. As war, which might seriously cut off her dies are regarded more dangerous in Paris than the mightier current of popular progress, which is happily and steadily pursuing the even tenor is napply and steadily pursuing the even tenor of its way. I have, however, less faith than the French themselves have in the power of the plotting interests for serious mischief, for the day has evidently gone by when such men might achieve a monopoly of place, power, and consideration, at the expense of the public welfare. They have scarcely succeeded in checkmating each other. The two dynastic factions evidently look on the Bonaparte as a mere stakeholder for their game. They are really rubbing their area in commerce, must prove the death of that, the Eng-lish Court will undertake nothing that might

lator of the chances, to put a stick in the hands of any parties, that may eventually be used to on the Bonaparte as a mere stakeholder for their game. They are really rubbing their eyes in amazement at his audacity, as evinced in the assumption of a hand in the game for the prize. That act has made them slicklers for the Constitution! Nought but the cries of the army, "Vive L'Empereur" (meaning, as applied, "Vi-Hunkers have suffered a terrible overthrow in Michigan. A. W. Buel, who voted for the infa-"Vive L'Empereur" (meaning, as applied, "Vive L'Empereur" (meaning, as applied, "Vivent Les Saucissons" and "Vive Le Vin Ordinare") have inspired the royalist leaders to cry, in terror, "Vive La Republic!" They want no Emperors by the grace of Cat's meat, but Kings by the grace of God. After all, he is the last man in mous Fugitive Law, and showed himself in other respects a worthy follower of his great leader, is defeated in the first district by 1,000 majority given for Penniman, Whig; and this, too, notwithstanding General Cass himself took the stump the world to attempt a coup d'etat in the way of a revolutionary assault upon the State, notwith-standing his frequent declarations that he would shrink from no task France might call on him to in the district in defence of the law. A more disgraceful discomfiture could not be desired by his bitterest opponents. The Peninsular Freeman. the organ of the Free-Soilers, said, before the

serve to bring on a clash of arms between Russia and Prussia. Like the Club in the French Assembly, "Downing street" is too shrewd a calcu-

standing his frequent declarations that he would shrink from no task France might call on him to undertake. They mean, in few words, that he organ of the Free-Soliers, said, before the owill not risk the place and power he possesses by a foolhardy attempt to achieve an imperial diadem by direct revolutionary means. Yet none can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel that the thorge sither that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel on the can doubt that he hopes either that France may feel or the part of Mr. Penniman. They have known him long, and those who know him best have one or the other greatness thrust on him. Verily, he is but another Vicar of Bray, caring noughts what the uppermost faction for the time being chooses, so it chooses him for Chief of the being chooses, so it chooses him for Chief of the State. He made the expedition to Rome because those with the army at their back desired it; and presuming that Republican France preferred free institutions there, he took positive steps to secure the subject of slavery. We believe him to be opposed to slavery and oppression in all its forms. We therefore the probable election of Hunt, who declared his hostility to the law.

\*\*HILINOIS.\*\*

Walton Malony, Democrat, Provided Wilmot have one or the other probable election of Hunt, who declared his hostility to the law.

\*\*HILINOIS.\*\*

Walton Malony, Democrat, Provided Provision and Anti-Fugitive Law, is elected in Raker's district. Campbell, Democrat, Anti-Pugitive Law, is elected in Baker's district. Second Provision and Anti-Fugitive Law, is elected in Baker's district. There is a great Whig gain wan question, he in

nominated Bingham, but their organization was not perfected, and a Whig candidate of liberal opinions was brought out, so that there was danger of the election of Hascall. Bingham declined the nomination—the Free-Soilers concentrated upon Conger, and the more liberal Democrats bolted the Hunker nomination. The Sagi-

naw Spirit of the Times, a Democratic paper, came out before the election, repudiated the nominaus in America, who do not feel the point of the "insult to the Nation" which they see in Wise- and Free Soil candidate, on the following tion, and declared in favor of Conger, the Whig grounds: "Relative to our support of the nominee fo

Congress, our preferences are decidedly in favor of the Whig candidate, J.L. Conger, Esq., and we shall cordially give him our support. His manly letter in favor of the principles of Free Soil, and his decided opposition to the Fugitive Slave law— principles for which we have warmly contended will, we trust, insure him the support of every opponent to slavery extension in the district Our preferences, as is well known, were in favor of the nomination of Hon. K. S. Bingham; but as no effective organization has been consum-mated by the Free-Soilers of the district, it is incumbent upon us to give our support to the candidrte whose success will do something to-wards the establishment of the principles of justice and freedom. The organization of a third party would have but eventuated in the succes of General Hascall, which we hope to see averted "We had hoped that a union might have been effected by the Free Soil Democrats and Whige in favor of Mr. Bingham, but it has proved otherwise; and Mr. B. not having accepted the nomination of the Free Soil Convention, we deem it suicidal, and assisting in the election of

Hascall, to pursue any other course, than by supporting Mr. Conger." The Telegraph now announces the election Conger, who carried Genesee county, where the

Cass candidate resides, by 600 majority! The second district is still in doubt. Josep R. Williams is the candidate favored by the Free-Soilers. The People of Michigan have given their protest against General Cass and the

### THE ELECTIONS.

VERMONT. Miner has beaten Lyman (Whig) by about 250 votes. Both are Whigs, and both are far ahead of Clark, the Democratic candidate, as well as the Free Soil candidate. Miner is consequently chosen by a plurality of 237.

WISCONSIN. We rejoice at the indications of healthful ser iment in Wisconsin, furnished by the late elec ion. Durkee, in the first district, is reëlected by 1,500 majority, and Doty, in the third, by a majority of 2,000. Both have signalized themselves by their loyalty to the cause of Free Soil;

and Durkee is an old Liberty man. In the second district, Benjamin C. Eastman, Democrat, is chosen in the place of Cole, Whig. The Democrats have a majority of twenty on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall them a United States Senator. All parties in Wisconsin appear to be anti-slavery; but the sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-Whigs labor under the load of supporting an ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all Administration which seems to be under the conand pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to trol of the Webster policy.

NEW JERSEY.

First district-Stratton, Locofoco, has 428 maority. Second district-Skelton, Loco., 1,237 majority. Third district-Wildrick, Loco., has 4 500 | wants of Youth. majority. Fourth district-Brown, Whig, has 160 majority. Fifth district-Prince, Loco., 163 majority. Legislature-in Senate, 9 Whigs and five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding as 11 Locos. In the House, 25 Whigs and 35 Locos four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy The New York Tribune, pretty good authority gratis.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in ascribes this revolution against the Whigs to the with as little delay as possible. All communicat Hunker policy by which the Party has been guided, and to Senator Dayton's vote against the abolition of flogging in the Navy. The Whig leaders there would go for monopoly, and against progress, and so the People would not go with

The accounts of the Gubernatorial election in New York are confused. The contest between Seymour and Hunt is close. If the latter be defeated, the Whigs have to thank the Union meeting in New York city for it. The probability is that, despite the cotton demonstration against him.

The Whigs have carried the Legislature by a large majority, so that Mr. Dickinson will be succeeded by a Whig in the United States Senate-The Tribune's tables elect 80 Whigs and 44 Democrats, certainly; 1 Whig and 3 Democrats, prob-

Of the 34 Congressmen chosen, 18 are said to be Whigs, 16 Democrats. The New York Evening Post says, eleven of these would have voted against the Compromise bill, and can never be seduced or intimidated into a betrayal of " Northern principles or rights." Their names are the

following: John F. Floyd, of Suffolk. Gilbert Dean, of Dutchess. Alexander H. Buel, of Herkimer. Preston King, of St. Lawrence. William Ives, of Jefferson. Leander Babcock, of Oswego. Daniel T. Jones, of Onondaga. Thomas Y. Howe, of Cayuga. Orson M. Allaben, of Delaware. Renben Robie, of Steuben.

Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida. Besides these, David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer and Abram P. Stephens, of Westchester, are understood to have always advocated the application of the Proviso, and the same we believe to be the case with John J. Taylor, of Oswego. There are but three or four Democrats elected who would have voted for the Compromise bill, if they had been members of Congress at the last session. Henry Bennet, Wilmot Proviso Whig, it

seems, is elected, in the second district, instead of John L. Taylor. PRESTON KING, the only true Democrat from New York in the present Congress, is reëlected,

we rejoice to see, by a majority of 2,000. Hiram Walden, the Hunker Democrat, who

represents the twenty-first district, and voted for the Fugitive Bill, declined trying again. W. W. Snow, another of the same sort, the Tribune says, was nominated in his place, and the Whigs put up G. W. Cole, a Wilmot Proviso Whig. The Tribune adds :

"Our latest reports say that Snow has one hundred and twenty majority in Schoharie, while in Otsego (where they both reside) Chase has from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. We do not consider Chase's defeat certain, but presume he is beaten by fifty or sixty votes. This is not particularly bad for a district which gave Polk 1,844 majority over Clay, and which last year gave Lott 1,766 over Hunt." Of the Whigs chosen, a few only are what the

Republic styles National Whigs. So far as we can now survey the results of the election, they furnish a powerful protest against the Fugitive Law, and its supporters, the Hunkers of both parties.

The Republic, the President's organ, rejoice reatly at the reëlection of Brooks, in New York the zealous champion of the law for catching run-

Congress—William Appleton, Whig, is elected in the first district by about 2,800.

In the second and fifth districts there is no choice, and probably none in the fourth.

George F. Davis is believed to be elected in the linth assertable.

sixth district.

In the seventh district it is doubtful. Grovish probably elected.

In the eighth district Horace Mann, Free-Soiler, is chosen by 500 over all others.

The ninth district is very close. O. Fowler, Free-Soiler, supposed to be elected.

No returns yet received from the tenth district. State Senate.—There have been 21 coalition Senators elected, which is a majority of that body. The coalitionists are composed of Democoats and Free-Soilers. In the House, the coalitionists have gained 47

Representatives in 53 towns, but the late altera-

ion in the vote of Representatives will reduce that advantage. Worcester, November 11, 1850. A heavy vote was polled here for Congress. It

The Hon. Caleb Cushing will represent Newbury in the House, which is a Democratic gain.

### FRANKLIN COLLEGE, OHIO.

The twenty-fifth Annual Commencement of this Institun took place on Wednesday, the 25th of September ult. On Tuesday evening preceding, the Philo and Jefferson Literary Societies were addressed by the Rev. James Pouge,

of West Alexander, Pennsylvania.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on 14 graduates. The degree of D.D. on the Rev. William Taylor, of Moneal, Canada; the Rev. Samuel Wilson, of Xenia, Ohio; the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, of Dayton, Obio

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### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH-Vol. II, 1851. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object is to make the paper an attraction panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to inreceive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just

man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all. To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the

The first number of the 2d volume will be issued on the first of November, ensuing.

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MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., October 15, 1850. P. S. Postmasters are entitled to ten cents on everew subscriber they may forward-a small compensation for their trouble, but as large as the price of our paper will admit. We are always indebted to their courtesy, and ho to be laid under still greater obligations. M. L. B.

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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE FREE STATES.

We observe in our exchanges reports of nuthreats that the Washington Union and its associates can manufacture.

Many reports have been sent to us, with a request to publish them in the Era. Our paper would hardly contain the proceedings in detail of all of them, so that we are compelled to abridge them. This we have done by omitting what was in the Huited States Senate and L. R. Giddings.

While we cordially sympathize with the detestation in which the Fugitive law is held, we hope its opponents everywhere will forbear threatening. and address themselves to the task of seeking its repeal by constitutional means.

PROCEEDINGS AT ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. At a meeting of the citizens of Alfred Centre and vicinity, held October 29th, 1850, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the present aspect of the Slavery Question in our national transactions, the following resolutions were discussed, and passed, almost without a dis

senting voice.

4. Resolved, That the "Fugitive Slave biil," passed by our Congress at its last session, and approved by our President on the 18th day of Se mber ultimo, exhibits, in its effects upon the African race, the common abominable phases of all slave codes; in taking away the right of "trial by jury," it greatly endangers the safety of freemen, even white men; in specifying a discriminating price for trials, it attempts a most vile corruption of the judiciary; in forbidding to feed, shelter, clothe, protect, and administer to any specific necessity of a fallen creature, it i shamefully unchristian; in paying the expenses of protection to the slave-catcher from the public revenues, it is, beyond all precedent, fraud; in the facilities and inducements held out for the purpose of inviting slave-catchers and kidnappers amongst us, it calls into our midst, and turns into our houses, a class of the most atrocious banditti and attempts to legalize their murderous depre

national Constitution.
5. Resolved, That a legislative act so obnoxiou to humanity, to all justice, to Christianity, and to our constitutional guaranties, is a most shameful disgrace to, and libel upon, our nation and age and that we will not only not passively submit to its requisitions, but will also resist its execution among us, will defy the power which would enforce it, calling upon the God of the oppressed the God of justice, in this our extremity.

but also violates, both the spirit and letter of our

6. Resolved, That this bill, and the bill dismer bering New Mexico and paying Texas \$10,000,000. constitutes a series of the most flagrant acts of tyranny and corrupt legislation ever yet perpe trated by our Government, a vile scandal upon our national character, and worthy the veriest tyrants and the darkest ages.

7. Resolved, That we deem every candidate for office under obligations to state, openly and can-didly, to his constituents, his opinions on all such political questions pertaining to his prospective po-sition, as they may see fit to interrogate him

8. Resolved, That we will not support any man for the ensuing Congress, for the next Presidency or Vice Presidency, nor any State office whatso-ever, unless he is under pledges to oppose all legislation designed to perpetuate and extend human slavery.

H. G. Greenman, Chairman. man slavery. IRA SAYLES, Secretary.

authorities of the land, yet, when tyrants menace, and imbecile, time-serving politicians, who are subjected to the rigorous penalties with which the human rights, totally at war with the holiest tremble, falter, yield to unhallowed, unjust, and fully the spoiling of their goods, knowing that and Christianity, and a direct violation of the exorbitant demands, we hold firm, undaunted option, on the part of the people, to be a solemn duty, imposed upon them by the obligations they children, their mothers and their sisters, to the able with God." wronged, oppressed, crushed victims of an inhuman legislation, to their posterity, to their common nation, to those undaunted champions of justice who dared to stand firmly against the passage of so odious an act as the "Fugitive," and, in demanding of our National Legislature an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and that we will unitedly and carnestly entreat the finally, by the obligations and allegings that we will unitedly and carnestly entreat the great Ruler of Nations to preside in and our large and by weak and by the appointment of the sage of the law—by the appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and that we will unitedly and carnestly entreat the great Ruler of Nations to preside in and our large and by weak and by the appointment of the sage of the law—by the appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of alleged fugitives, and by bribing these commissioners with an extra fee of five dollars to decide that the fugitive claimed it as along and by weak and by the appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its appointment of irresponsible commissioners to decide upon the cases of an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and the writ of hubeas corpus. finally, by the obligations and allegiance they owe to God.

# PROCEEDINGS IN DAYTON, OHIO.

I send you the Dayton Daily Journal of this date, containing the official report of the meeting held last Saturday evening, 26th, in favor of what they style the "Compromise Acts," the Fugivive Slave Bill included. The meeting was held pursuant to the following call, signed by about 100

of Montgomery county in favor of sustaining the recent legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery, commonly called the "Compromise Acts," and of putting at rest all further agitation of the slavery question, will be held on Saturday even-26, 1850, at the City Hall in Dayton. All, from both country and city, are invited to

citizens only "in favor of the Compromise Acts," and in favor "of putting at rest all further agitation of the slavery question," though the official report does not state that fact, and is intended to convey the idea to those abroad that the sentiments of the meeting fairly represent the senti-ments of this community. There was, however, a considerable number of anti-slavery men present, Free-Soilers proper, anti-slavery Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, but they did not feel at liberty to take part in the proceedings of the meeting under the call and so did not vote, letting the resolutions pass unanimously, as is stated in the official report. It was after this unanimous passing of the resolutions that Dr. Van Tuyl, one of our county officers, a devoted Whigh rose and requested that the call under which the meeting was held might be published along with the official report, in order that persons at a distance might know why such resolutions were unanimously adopted, and attach to the proceedings their proper value. But the report, you see, says nothing about the matter, and the proceedings are "ordered to be published in the Ohio Statesman, the Ohio State Journal, the National Intelligencer, the Washington Union, and the Washpeople as much as possible.

In regard to public sentiment here, the rea truth of the matter is, that I have never seen such intense excitement pervade this community as now exists against the Fugitive Slave Law—no intention of opposing its execution by force, but a settled determination to insist on its repeal. The real sentiments of this (Montgomery) county were fairly expressed by the meeting of citizens held the 19th inst., (one week previous to this last meeting,) under the following call, addressed, as you see, to all the citizens, both to those in favo of the law and to those opposed to it:
"Puelic Meeting: Fugitive Slave Law.

The citizens of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the City Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 19th, at 7 o'clock, to express their sentiments with regard to the late law of Congress, for the

recapture of fugitives from slavery."

It was a very large meeting, and I have never seen a more enthusiastic one. I enclose a copy of the official report. It was presided over by John Howard, mayor of the city; and the D. A. Haynes, who offered the resolutions, though still a young man, has few superiors in point of elo-quence and ability at the bar in Miami valley, and has ably represented this county in the Legislature of the State, and would do honor to this Congressional district in Congress. The resolutions passed undoubtedly express the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of Mont-gomery county. Nobody talks or thinks of dis-union; but that law has to be repealed, and I venture to say that no member of Congress from this State will ever dare give a vote for sustaining Yours, truly,
Adams Jewett.

PROCEEDINGS AT CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO. Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Chagrin

Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, assembled, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, to discuss the late Fugitive act.

The meeting being organized by calling Noah Graves to the chair, and appointing A. Harlow

Graves to the chair, and appointing A. Harlow Secretary,
On motion, Royal Taylor, E. H. Sanford, Milo De Van, Leonard Sampson, and H. Gooddell, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the recess of the committee, Dr. J. W. Hammond read the Fugitive bill, and very animated and spirited addresses were made. The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted.

The committee on resolution of all good citizens.

The committee of every community as turb the peace of every comm

tyranny at all hazards, in whatever form they ay appear—peaceably if we can, foreibly if we

2. Resolved, That we endorse the sentiment that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God;" and that we will resist the execution of the Fugiwe observe in our exchanges reports of numerous meetings of the people in all the free States, called to denounce the Fugitive law. The proceedings indicate intense excitement—an excitement not to be suppressed or abated by all the threats that the Washington Union and its assootic and philanthropic heart; and that we view the traitorous acts of Benedict Arnold, as acts of

right of trial by jury and of appeal, the suspension of the action of the writ of habeas corpus, where the liberties of thousands of citizens are directly involved; in admitting the testimony the infamous slave hunters, and rejecting that of them. This we have done by omitting what was in the United States Senate, and J. R. Giddings, his victim; in the five dollar bribe offered to the not absolutely necessary to a fair presentation of in the House of Representatives, in the cause of commissioner as an inducement to decide in favor human freedom, merits our approbation and approval. They have done their duty, let us do of Slavery; and in the injunction laid upon every citizen of the free States, under the sanction of heavy penaltics, to hold himself in readiness to act the part of a servile catch poll in the inhuman

On motion of W. W. Auger, Esq., the followon motion of w. Auger, Lady, and following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each other our property, our honor, and our lives, that we will assist, one and all, to resist the execution of the so-called Fugitive law, to the full extent of the foregoing resolutions. On motion, John Earl, C. T. Blakesley, J. W.

Williams, H. Gooddell, and Noah Graves, were appointed a committee to circulate a petition for appointed a committee to circulate a petition for signatures, to be sent to Congress, praying for the of the people of the free States in favor of liberty, immediate and unconditional repeal of this ob- and subj

NOAH GRAVES, Chairman. H. HARLOW, Secretary. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESBY- President, excites in our minds mingled emotions

At a meeting of the Associate Presbytery of the Associate Presbytery of we regard the pitiful bribe of five dollars, of-Chartiers, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of October, the following report was adopted and is represented to the commissioner who shall decide to deliver up a fellow-being to the tender mercies of Slavary, as any the same hard or involved to the countries of the c adopted, and is respectfully transmitted for pub-

The committee appointed to report resolutions relative to the Fugitive slave bill, lately adopted by Congress, would respectfully report the fol-

Whereas it is the duty of the courts of Christ's house at all times to give a firm and faithful testimony against all errors and vices which may arise in the world, not excepting those which are decreed by law; and whereas the bill lately adopted by the Congress of the United States, and which has received the sanction of the Execution tive, and thus become the supreme law of the land, entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," is, in our estimation, utterly at variance with all the principles of religion and humanity, contradictory to the plainest dictates of the Scriptures of truth, and to all the higher sentiments and sympathies of the human heart, utterly subversive of the fundamental principles upon which all just Governments are based, and calculated. if carried out, not only to subvert and destroy the religion of Jesus, but also to overturn the whole fabric of our free Republic, and to reëstablish the gloomy reign of despotism: Therefore,

1. Resolved. That as a court of Christ's house, acting in the name of our Divine Master, and midful of our responsibility to Him, we feel our- also, if he did not treat as a nullity and spurn selves called to give our decided and emphatic testimony against this shameful outrage upon the rights of man, and open violation of the law of rights of man, and open violation of the law of

2. Resolved, That recognising as we do the supreme authority of the law of God, and believing that no human enactment in contravention of this, is or can be binding upon our consciences, we feel ourselves under no obligation to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of this act; but on | was held at Enosburg, Vt., on the 25th Oc the contrary, bound, by all the claims of humanity and religion, to suffer the utmost penalties by which it is enforced, in preference to any compliance with its requisitions.

A Fuller, and Rev. Jarius Eaton, was near at Encountry, and organized by appointing A. Comings, Chairman, and A. H. Baker, Scoretary.

On motion, S. Kendall, A. H. Baker, Rev. P. Bailey, Hon. A. Fuller, and Rev. Jarius Eaton,

IRA SAYLES, Secretary.

Mr. Editor: In accordance with the ninth resolution, this copy is forwarded to you, in the hope that you will give the resolutions a place in your paper, making such comments as may appear to you best.

Mr. Editor: In accordance with the ninth resolutions a place in whom our prespyterial jurisdiction extends, to withhold all aid and assistance from those who your paper, making such comments as may appear to you best.

Mr. Editor: In preference to any complete to the year of missions, S. Realler, and Rev. Jarius Eator. Survey are appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. Committee reported the following, which, after whom our prespyterial jurisdiction extends, to with hold all aid and assistance from those who would endeavor to carry out the provisions of the preference to any complete the provision of the provision o this iniquitous law, and to unite with us in the will be accorded. That the fugitive Slave Bill recivil strife, or to array ourselves against the civil which it threatens to inflict on our citizens. And which it threatens to inflict on our citizens. And the fugitive Slave Bill recently passed by Congress is an outrage upon cently passed by Congress is an outrage upon law—and that we will ever labor to whose of these things, be they have in heaven a better and an enduring substance;" and remembering that it is always better to suffer than to sin, and that "if any man master unto thee, (Deut. xxiii, 15) endure grief, suffering wrongfully, this is accept-

great Ruler of Nations to preside in and over-rule our National Councils for this purpose. 5. Resolved. That these resolutions be transmitted to the editors of the Evangelical Repository, National Era, and the papers of the county, for

T. B. HANNA, J. C. HERRON,

PROCEEDINGS IN BELMONT COUNTY. At a meeting of the citizens of Colerain, Belont county, Ohio, held on the evening of the 28th October, for the purpose of giving some expression to their feelings of indignation and abhorrence of the "Fugitive Slave Law," the fol-

office of Commissioner, for it supposes them vile and corrupt enough to be influenced by such a lowing preamble and resolutions were offered by a committee appointed for the purpose, and, after paltry bribe.
8. Resolved, That no language can express our some discussion, were unanimously adopted: Whereas the "Fugitive Slave Law" conflicts abhorrence of those who, either as commissioners, with the duty we owe to our fellow man, of doing or in any other capacity, aid, abet, or assist in the unto him as we would have him do unto us, and compels us to deny the holy injunction, "Thou 9. Resolved, That no act of Congress can make u. SLAVE CATCHERS. shalt not return unto his master the servant that

has escaped unto thee: Therefore,

Resolved, That, as we cannot fulfil the law and obey God, we will obey God and deny the law.

Resolved, That if the Federal Government has any slaves to catch, it may catch them—we will not aid or assist, nor do we believe any respectable or high-minded citizen of the Union will.

Resolved, That we will not only refuse to obey the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave Law, but

we will, on the contrary, oppose its execution by all peaceable means. Resolved, That this law is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That if there is any deeper infamy than that to which those have descended who voted for this law, it of right belongs to those who dodged the vote altogether.

PARVIN WRIGHT, President. J. V. MILHOUS, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOONTON, N. J. Whereas the Congress of the United States. having recently passed a law making the whole North a hunting ground for fugitive slaves, requiring the aid of every citizen in the arrest and return of such fugitives to endless slavery, it becomes us, as free and independent citizens, to make a full and free exposition of our views in relation to the merits of this law, and its claims

upon our observance: Therefore, 1. Resolved, That, imperfect as the Constitution is, we believe this law to be unconstitutional: that the United States courts have no authority to delegate to commissioners the power of trying causes; that Congress cannot authorize them so to do;" that the law annihilates the writ of habeas corpus—the right of trial, (the ex parte examina-tion before a commissioner being no trial at all;) deprives men of liberty without due process of law and the right of appeal—all which are clearly

set forth in that instrument. 2. Resolved, That if this law is not unconstitutional, there is a "higher law" than any Constitu-tion, to which we owe and will yield obedience in relation to this matter-the law of God, written by the highest obligations of our moral natures to regard any constitution or laws, requiring us to aid in the recapture and return of fugitives from

injustice and oppression, as of no binding force whatever. 4. Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for office who will not give the whole weight of his moral and political influence for the repeal of

provisions, because it takes away the benefit of the habeas corpus, the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures, and deprives them of their liberty with-5. Resolved. That the President, in giving his official sanction to this infamous and unconstitu-tional law, carried through its final adoption in great haste by a minority of both Houses of Con-gress, proves himself to be the servile tool of the slaveholders, and is utterly unworthy of our conzens can be found in this vicinity, so destitute of love for his country and his race, and so devoid

fidence or support.

6. Resolved, That those Northern members of Congress who voted for this law, as well as those who "dodged the question," are traitors to liberty in the highest and fullest senses of the term, and

should be remembered on all proper occasions, especially at the ballot box.

9. Resolved, That one of the legitimate results 9. Resolved, That one of the legitimate results of this law, much to be deprecated, will be to disturb the peace of every community at the North, by causing the colored people everywhere to arm themselves for deadly combat in defence of their liberties.

10. Resolved, That those Northern papers that

Dr. Jonathan Burt, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of At a meeting of the citizens of Olivet, called October 21, for the expression of public sentiment in relation to the Fugitive Slave Bill recently passed by Congress, the meeting was called to order by the Rev. E. N. Bartlett, and organized by appointing Rev. J. H. Byrd, Chairman, and B. F. The committee reported the following: 3. Resolved, That the law of nature is older and

PROCEEDINGS AT OLIVET, MICHIGAN.

Welch, Secretary. The following resolutions were each severally discussed, and with great unanim-

ity adopted.

2. Resolved, That we regard the act of Congress

relating to fugitive slaves, annulling, as it does

the constitutional guarantees, casting down the

safeguards of human liberty, in the denial of the

business of securing and delivering up the inno-cent victims of Southern Vandalism, as a mourn-

ful act of barbarism and treason to humanity on

the part of our national rulers, as a flagrant vio-

lation of the Constitution of the United States, and of both the letter and spirit of the law of

God; as a gross outrage upon the most sacred

feelings and promptings of humanity; and as a

be passed by a Congress of Northern representa

ing a direct vote, and those who were absent from

their posts for electioneering purposes, are worthy

of the execration of all good citizens; and that we call upon the people of the nation, and of our own State in particular, to examine the votes of

their Senators and Represenatives in the recent

session of Congress, and to mete out to those who so basely betrayed the cause of Human Freedom

7. Resolved, That any individual at the North

the measure which their cowardly meanness de

who, as a Judge, Commissioner, or Marshal, will not rather resign his office than consent to aid in

carrying this law into effect, has too little soul to

perving of our confidence or respect.

J. H. Byrd, Chairman.

Let Mr. Clay see, as I have, a minister of the

ospel-a professor in one of the literary institu-

tions of this State—standing before a public meeting, and stumping upon that act of Congress,

with contempt every provision and letter of the

not be quite so entrancing.

W. W. WOODRUFF.

PROCEEDINGS AT ENOSBURG, VERMONT.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party

lses of our nature, humanity, benevolence

that the fugitive claimed is a slave, and by making the General Government responsible for fees in certain cases, is not only odious, detestable, and

despicable, but it is unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, That those who have helped in any

way to procure the passage of this law, those who wilfully neglected to oppose its passage, and those

who would favor its continuance, or help to carry

out its provisions, deserve to be held up to the ex-

ecration and contempt of all mankind, as traitors

to humanity and religion, and traitors to the great principles of liberty set forth in the Declaration

f American Independence.
7. Resolved, That Congress itself, by offering

contempt and infamy upon all those who accept the

the pitiful bribe of five dollars, has set the seal of

capture and return of fugitives from slavery.

21. Resolved, That inasmuch as this law will punish our own citizens for carrying out the provisions of Vermont laws, it is the duty of the Le-

tion as shall effectually protect our citizens, while acting in obedience to the State law which extends

the right of trial by jury to those persons claimed e right of trian and of trian and of the following of the

PROCEEDINGS AT MECHANICSBURG, OHIO,

October 28, 1850, Dr. O. Hor acting as chairman, and L. Rathbun as secretary, the following reso-

ntions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the late Fugitive law

such a nature that we cannot submit to en-

Resolved, That we highly approve of the votes

of M. B. Corwin, our present Representative in Congress, on the Fagitive Slave law, the Texas Boundary bill, and his course in reference to the

Resolved, That we look upon the course of Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Webster, in reference to

the restriction of slavery in the Territories, dur-ing the late session of Congress, with the great-

Mr. Corwin, being present, addressed the meet

PROCEEDINGS AT PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

Pursuant to a call, a large and intelligent mee

ing of the citizens of Phoenixville and vicinity convened at the hall of the Sons of Temperance

on Saturday evening, the 26th instant, for the purpose of considering the late Fugitive Slave

law, and expressing their sentiments in regard to it. John M. Howel, Esq, was called to the chair,

and F. Coar appointed secretary; after which, the following resolutions were read by E. F. Pen-

nypacker.

Resolved, That, as citizens, we denounce this

law, as contradictory to the Declaration of Inde-pendence, as inconsistent with the purposes of the Constitution of the United States, which was

ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, and as in direct violation of its

out due process of law.

Resolved, That we cannot believe that any citi-

of all sense of justice, as to take part in return-

restriction of slavery in the Territories.

est abhorrence and detestation

ing; after which, it adjourned.

At a meeting held in Mechanicsburg, Ohio,

B. F. WELCH, Secretary.

Olivet, Mich., Oct. 24, 1850.

biddings of Slavery and its propagandists

ect them to the insolent and iniquitous

higher than any civil law, that the divine law is older and higher than any law that is human; and that hence for citizens to furnish proof that they are law-abiding, they must obey the former rather than the latter. 4. Resolved, That any human enactment which onflicts with these anterior and higher laws, is, from that circumstance, void; and that the obliga

those laws are binding.
5. Resolved, That the late enactment of Con gress, styled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," does conflict with both these great laws-chiefly because it assumes the right of property in man, and requires each citizen to deliver, or assist in delivering, the escaped servant to his master, contrary to the express divine prohibition, as found in the twenty-third of Denronomy, and the sixteenth of Isaiah; and that therefore to resist it, until its proper and con-stitutional repeal, is the imperative duty of all

6. Resolved, That this law, moreover, strikes down, in reference to a class of citizens, the great safeguards of personal liberty erected by the wisdom of our fathers—the trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the right of appeal, the disinterestedness of jury, and the responsibility of judges; that these essential defences of liberty, by this unrighteous not are protrated in the dust.

4. Resolved, That the fact that such a bill could act, are prostrated in the dust. Resolved, That a law which thus violates very guaranty of personal rights, which creates numerable tribunals among us, acting without sponsibility, and in defiance of the ordinary orms of law, and with a sole regard to the in-prests of slaveholders—a law which strips a large ortion of our population of all protection agains and and brute force, which lets loose the kid Slavery, as, on the one hand, an insult to our-selves and fellow-citizens of the free States, and, apper among us, and compels us to look upon on the other, as a fair exponent of the heart and form of slavery, with its manacles and handcuffs, aght, as it must, to arouse the humanity, the the passage of this infamous bill, either by re-cording their votes in the affirmative, or by dodgscience, the pride, the constitutional love of berty and hatred of slavery, and the indignation

f the entire free North. 11 Resolved, That we will not vote for any an for Congress who is not in favor of the early repeal of this law; nor will we vote for one for tny post who accepts office under the law. HUBBERT McCLOUD, Chairman.

LEWIS PECK. Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTROSE, PENN. In pursuance of adjournment, the citizens of ntrose and vicinity met at the Baptist church, appreciate the blessings of Freedom, and is unde-

Resolved, That a law which suspends the habeas errpus; which abrogates the right of trial by jury; which makes mercy a crime, and the pleadings o humanity in man's soul a penal offence; which imposes duties that a freeman cannot perform ithout sin before God-such a law goes beyond Il compromises ever made by the Constitution, and disowns and defeats the fundamental principles and spirit of that honored instrument.

Resolved, That a law exposing a quiet, respect-

our national name this deep disgrace—for this 1. Southern and sectional institution, has made it eminently national, by opening the National Union.

Treasury for its support—and by identifying, pernally, and actively, every Northern freemen with 5. That this law, by denying the right of trial by jury, and the writ of hubeas corpus—by its ap-

to the judge for a conviction, as this does in giving bit \$5 in case of acquittal and \$10 for a certificate, is only worthy the subject to which it relates, and is an attempt in a small map at heibers and statement in a small map at heibers. is an attempt in a small way at bribery and corruption, of unparalleled meanness.

Resolved, That we fully believe, that if divine revelation contains any teaching more clear, solemn, and imperative than another, it is that

where a human law conflicts with the divine, man has no choice but to obey the latter. [Signed by the officers.] PROCEEDINGS AT EASTON, N. Y.

At a meeting of citizens of Easton, Washington At a meeting of citizens of Easton, Washington county, N. Y., held 16th of 10th month, 1850, to consider the subject of the "Fugitive Slave law," F. M. Tobey was called to the chair, and Samuel Wilbur was chosen Secretary.

A report was presented from a committee appointed at a former meeting, consisting of a form

for a memorial to Congress, asking for a repeal of the obnoxious law, and a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Judge Lourie of Greenwich. He was followed by other speakers, giving impressive views of the general subject. The memorial to Congress was adopted and recommended to be circulated for signatures. The resolutions were then taken up, and, after a free expression of sentiment, were adopted by the unanimous rising of the assem-

blage, as follows: Resolved, That we have no wish, on the spur of the moment, to give vent to angry, vindictive or inflammatory feelings, but we would give utterance to our calm, deliberate views; we would 2. Resolved, That if we recognised no "higher law," if we knew no "other God" than the Constitution of our country, even then the law before us must receive our emphatic condemnation

as we deem it an invasion, not only of our natural, but of our constitutional rights.

3. Resolved, That if we were so selfish as to Resolved, That we regard the late Fugitive law passed by Congress, as unconstitutional, in every sense offensive to every lover of freedom, and of such a nature that we cannot submit to enits victims only as "persons held to service." without any reference to the color of the skin, the shape of the features, or the curling of the hair. And as our Southern brethren sometimes describe their straying property as possessing "clear white skins," "flaxen hair," and "Roman noses," we see no legal security to prevent any one of us from being seized on the affidavit of some person in Alabama or Texas, and some unprincipled miscre-

ant of a Commissioner, for the sake of the proffered bribe of five dollars, might recognise our identity with the person described in the affidavit, and onsign us forthwith to the tender mercies of the order in community, it would be painful to us to disregard or violate governmental statutes, yet, when these statutes conflict with our honest convictions of right, we have no other alternative; and to those who condemn us herein, we would

say, "whether it be right for us to obey God rather than man, judge ye."

7. Resolved, That we will call upon the friends of liberty and humanity, in every town, village, and hamlet, in our land, to asssemble and give utterance to their sentiments in a voice which cannot be mistaken by our rulers, and which shall

to sit silently by and see our rights as men and citizens basely bartered away.

S. Resolved, That the men who basely absented themselves from their seats in Congress, when the question was taken on this bill, rather than meet their responsibility as representatives of the people, should meet the disapprobation of every

patriotic friend of human rights.
FRANCIS M. TOBEY, Chairman. SAMUEL WILBUR, Secretary.

## WHAT REMAINS FOR THE FRIENDS OF CHEAP POSTAGE TO DO ?

ing a fugitive under this law.

Resolved, That as we believe this law to be re pugnant to the will of a vast majority of the People of the United States, their Senators and nication, some may suppose that there is little or nothing more to be done by the friends of cheap postage, and it is possible that, on this account, persons may be inclined to relax their efforts, or withhold their aid, under the pretext epresentatives ought to demand its instant re-cal at the next session of Congress. E. F. Pennypacker, Mr. Shad, and C. M. Burthey were adopted by the meeting, with but one dissenting voice.

that postage is "cheap enough." If the friends of postal reform were convinced of this, and especially the writer of these articles, they would PROCEEDINGS AT VIENNA, N. Y.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the town of Phelps, without distinction of party or seet, held at the Town Hall in Vienna, subject will, however, convince any one that the party or sect, held at the Town Hall in Vienna, on the 28th October, 1850, for the purpose of taking into consideration and discussing the merits of the law lately passed by Congress and approved by Millard Fillmore, called the "Fugitive and wants of the people, or keep pace with the improvements of the age. While everything else is advancing, for this to be stationary is to retrograde. Very little change has taken place in the

ment, if we except the reduction of postage in 1845; it has become an unwieldy, ponderous, irregular machine, which needs to be renovated and inspired with new vigor and life.

It is true some feeble efforts have been made to reorganize it, but nothing has been effectually done except what was effected by the late Auditor, P. G. Washington, Esq., in his department. Two agents have been sent to examine the workings of the Post Office in Great Britain and on the continent, but not a single improvement was made in consequence of their expensive visits. The organization of the Post Office is the same that it was seventy years ago, only it grows larger, tion to resist such enactment is just as strong as and more unwieldy and unmanageable. I shall not, in this article, notice its defects, or urge the necessity of its reformation. I shall confine my remarks to the reduction of postage on letters, newspapers, and periodicals, inland and ocean, foreign and domestic. The convenience of the people

and the prosperity of the Department require

The inland postage is now five and ten cents. ording to the distance, and is vastly greater than the cost of transportation. It is falsely imagined that it costs more to carry a letter one thousand miles than it does one hundred, and that distance is a reason why the postage should be increased. Who does not perceive that where post roads are established and the mails carried that it will cost no more to carry one hundred let ters than ten? Five and ten cents postage is above the revenue point, and amounts in millions of cases to a complete prohibition. Every letter sent by private hands, or by expresses, is so much loss to the Post Office, and is so sent generally because it is carried cheaper and with more certainty than through the Post Office. The post age should be high enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the Department, and yet so low that the poorest person will not feel it to be a tax. In Great Britain, where the management of the Post Office Department costs nearly double that of ours, the revenue is four and a half millions of rs more than its expenses. The cause of this is, that the postage is so cheap (one penny, or two cents, and no charge for delivery) that the people are induced to write oftener, and to send their letters through the Post Office. The reason why we have so few letters passing through the Post Office, in proportion to our population, is because five and ten cents are too high, and deters many from writing, and even when they do write they

seek out cheaper modes of conveyance than through the mails.

The people of every section of the Union have, for more than seven years, been petitioning Congress to reduce letter postage to two cents, the same as in Great Britain. Five years ago, instead of granting their petition, they reduced it to five and ten cents. This was not what the people re quired, and therefore they have every session since sent hundreds and thousands of petitions to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions, who through their chairman reported the following, which were unanimously last session made by Gen. Rusk, of the Senate wards meeting their wishes, are the reports at the last session made by Gen. Rusk, of the Senate committee, and Mr. Durkee, (a minority report,) of the House committee. Each of these able re-ports, alike creditable to the heart and head of the writers, recommended, in strong terms, a uniform rate of two cents prepaid, and the reduction of post age on newspapers, periodicals, and books. But these reports were not acted upon, and nothing was done to meet the wishes of the people although Congress remained in session ten

months! The friends of cheap postage, neither discouragable man, guilty of no crime, unless it be a ed nor discomfited by the indifference or the opcrime to prefer liberty to slavery, and unless it be a crime to believe in that sublime truth which determined to keep the subject before Congress, the men of '76 tell us is "self-evident," viz: "that until a majority is obtained who will grant the all men are created equal, and are endowed by prayer of their petition. They feel and know their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, that they are right in their demands. Expetheir Creator with the inaltenable rights of life, the they are right in their demands. Expeliberty, and the pursuit of happiness," to be arrested in our midst, manacled and remanded to Southern bondage, being denied even an interview with his wife and children, a privilege ordinarily yielded to a common pirate, must excite one they will not cease calling upon Congress to reuniversal outburst of indignation and abhorrence duce the postage so low that no one will consider throughout the North. Resolved, That we cannot endure that intolerale assumption and arrogance of slavery, which
commands" us—freemen—to turn bloodhounds, and slave-catchers, to gratify a tyrant's cu- the Union to the other, without any one feeling that it is a tax upon his correspondence, business,

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Clear the way! Aid the dawning, tongue and pen :

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
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Clear the way!

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ectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the

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JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, In Quart Bottles. FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula Rheumalism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Ferer Sores, Erysipelas. Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Dis-ea es, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir, containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-tailing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a bydraud ling from the stand," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water works are servoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the double bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and to water adjining the double room is a dressing room. In the first story of the water works as a circular room, containing the double bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and to water a diling from a height of about thirty feet, and the water work is a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room.

But a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room a height of about thirty feet, and the water work is a circular room, containing the double room in a dressing room.

But a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room heart a diling from a height of about thirty feet, and the varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter Adjoining the double room is a dressing room heart and the water work is a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room.

But a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room heart feet work is a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room heart feet work in a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room heart feet work in the water work is a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room to the interest thirty feet, and the varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter Adjoining the double room is a dressing room to the water work is a circular room, containing the double room is a dressing room to the water

MONTERBY, JANUARY 18, 1850

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Messys. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I be x leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the 1st of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable cruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar parilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards yours, &c.,

Here is another, nearer home: GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to

Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparills, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, thereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

vant,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. d. D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lowe Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Clinati-Dealers in Bools, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c. J. P. WHELAN.

May 23-ly

A. WOOD.